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JULY

1912

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR THE
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY POULTRYMAN



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
PUBLISHERS
KNOXVILLE TENNESSEE

PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL MEETING OF
The American Poultry Association
TO BE HELD AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
AUGUST 9-15, 1912



FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 10 A. M.

(Meetings of the Executive Board will be open to members of the American Poultry Association.)

Meeting of the Executive Board, in the Assembly room, twelfth floor of the Hermitage Hotel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 10 A. M.

Meeting of the Executive Board.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 9 A. M.

Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association called to order by the President.

Address of welcome by Hon. B. W. Hooper, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

Response by Reese V. Hicks, President of the American Poultry Association.

Roll call of members by States.

Approval of minutes of last meeting.

Report of Election Commissioner.

Election of Board of Review.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials.

Monday Afternoon 2 O'Clock.

Report of Executive Board on application for membership: charters granted to Branch Associations; annual report and recommendations. (All reports, as soon as made, will be open for discussion and motions to carry their recommendations into effect.)

Annual report of Secretary.

Annual report of Treasurer.

Report of Finance Committee.

Report of Board of Review under suspension of rules.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Ladies' tea and musicale at Hermitage Hotel.

Monday Evening.

Grand reception at 8 p. m., followed by Grand Ball, Hermitage Hotel. The Hotel beautifully decorated for the occasion.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 9 A. M.

Report from and regarding Branch Associations. (All reports must be in writing and signed by the President and Secretary of the Branch.)

Report of Committee on Bureau of Lecturers, G. C. Watkins, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Education and Experimentation, Prof. James E. Rice, Chairman.

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 O'Clock.

Report of the Committee on Plymouth Rock Breed Standard, A. C. Smith, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Market Egg and Poultry Standard, Robert H. Essex, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Show Blanks, W. Theo. Whittman, Chairman.

Lawn Fete and Musical at the country home of Hon. Percy Wainer

Tuesday Evening.

"Progressive Poultry Culture." Illustrated lecture by Prof. A. A. Brigham, Director of the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 9 A. M.

Report of the Secretary on Contest for separate Breed Standards.

Report of Committee on Editing and Publishing, Second Edition, 1910 Standard, F. L. Kimmey, Chairman.

Report of the Standing Revision Committee on 1915 Standard, Reese V. Hicks, Ex-officio Chairman.

Wednesday Afternoon, 2 O'Clock.

Consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

"Market Poultry and Egg Conditions in the South." Address by Prof. H. C. Pierce, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, Food Research Laboratory, Field Station, Nashville, Tenn.

Wednesday Evening.

Banquet, Hermitage Hotel.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 9 A. M.

Inauguration of new officers.

New business.

Report by Executive Board: judge's license granted; new members elected; standing committees announced.

Report of Express Committee, Charles D. Cleveland, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Parcel Post Promotion, C. M. Zimmer, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Organization, Wm. Barry Owen, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Medals, T. E. Quisenberry, Chairman.

Thursday Afternoon, 2 O'Clock.

Report of Committee on Show Information, R. F. Palmer, Chairman.

Election of Election Commissioner.

Announcement of Election of Treasurer.

"Poultry Shippers' Organizations and Their Place in the Industry." Address by Mr. O. P. Barry, President Southern Poultry and Egg Shippers' Association, Alexandria, Tenn.

Thursday Evening.

"Darky Life in the South," at one of the theaters.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 9 A. M.

Poultry demonstration at the Naive-Spillers Packing Co.

Trip to "The Hermitage," the home of former President Andrew Jackson, where an old-fashioned Southern Barbecue will be given.

Friday Evening.

"On to Chattanooga!"

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

Visit Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain.

Return trip stop over at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1912

HOT WEATHER REMINDERS FOR POULTRY YARD.....	Mrs. H. P. Hinton.....	43
PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN AND NEAR ROME.....	L. B. Audigier.....	44
CAPONIZING PROFITABLE INDUSTRY FOR FARMERS.....	S. F. Lipscomb.....	45
A FINAL PRE-CONVENTION APPEAL.....		46
MODERN BUSINESS METHODS FOR POULTRYMEN.....	Percy H. Whiting.....	47
LICE ON FOWLS CAUSE OF ENORMOUS LOSS.....	Pierce and Webster.....	48
THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.....	O. F. Sampson.....	49
SANITARY CONDITIONS AND HEALTHY POULTRY.....		50
MORE ABOUT THAT PERMANENT HOME.....	E. H. DePoy.....	52
A. P. A. NOTES AND COMMENTS.....	E. H. DePoy.....	53
FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.....	Associate Editor	58
WATER FOWLS AND TURKEYS.....		62
POULTRY SHOWS AND ASSOCIATIONS	Jas. B. Dismukes.....	63
FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE.....		66
OUR BREEDERS AND THEIR BIRDS.....		67
KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.....		68

ROCKWOOD FARM

R. W. MEAD, Proprietor

Rainbow Partridge Plymouth Rocks

Member Partridge Plymouth Rock Club

Norwalk, Ohio, June 4, 1912.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,

Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:--

No doubt you will be pleased to know that the ad. in your paper has done us more good than any other poultry paper, and has produced more sales for Partridge Rock stock and eggs; in fact, your paper is the only one in which we have not either reduced or altogether discontinued advertising space.

Yours very truly,

ROCKWOOD FARM.



Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now selling eggs at half price from our prize winners of the Louisville, Frankfort, Owensboro Shows, and Kentucky State Fairs. These eggs are identical to those we use for our own hatching, and we will now furnish them to you at one-half price, that will produce winners for you at the winter shows. A trial sitting will convince you.

Eggs \$1.50 per 15 \$7.50 per 100

We are also selling the birds in our breeding pens at greatly reduced prices. We have out over 1750 young birds, and we must have the room for our young stock. 70% of our chicks were hatched this year in March, last hatch, April 15th, which means that we will have exhibition birds for sale this year that will be practically matured in the fall, and we can supply winners to you for your State and County Fairs. If you will send for our forty page catalogue, you will understand why we can give you such high values at such reasonable prices.

POPE & POPE, Box H, Louisville, Ky.

"Keepin' Chickens"

C to eat up the scraps don't pay unless they lay lots of eggs.

C Henderson's "Brown Beauties" begin to lay very early and keep on to their job.

C There's money in eggs. Better try some "Brown Beauty" blood and raise some layers worth while. Young and old stock for sale.

J. H. HENDERSON
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
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Breeder of Brown Leghorns
HALIFAX, TENN.

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S. B. NEWMAN & CO.
617 Gay St. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Dobbs' Perfection White Orpingtons

Win at Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga., and the Grand Central Show of the South, Atlanta, Ga., a grand total of Seven First, Six Second, Nine Third, Six Fourth and Five Fifth Prizes. Winning at Macon, Ga., Grand Sweepstakes for Best Cockerel in the Show, Silver Cup for Best Male in the show, Sweepstakes for Second Best Cock in the Show (winning first sweepstake on S. C. Rhode Island Red cock—pretty good winning to win first and second best cocks in the show); winning more display points at these three shows than all my competitors combined. These winnings added to my winning at Augusta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark. and Tupelo, Miss., makes a grand total winning equaled by few breeders of the most popular chicken in the United States today.

I offer eggs from his grand flock at \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Stock at \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Let me help you win the Blue at your next show. Send for Mating List and buy stock or eggs.

CHARLEY DOBBS : : **Gainesville, Ga**
P. S.—See my Rhode Island Red ad in this issue for the grandest winning of Championship for Supremacy ever made by any breeder in the South.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE ARISTOCRATS

The richest colored strain of Reds in the world, all points considered. I can say they have no superiors. Aristocrats swept Chicago. Send for 1912 catalogue showing photos of highest priced Reds in the world. Eggs balance of season, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Several of this year's breeders for sale. Am hooking orders for guaranteed winners for the fall shows.

WARNER LEWIS, Red Specialist, Como, Tenn.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

200 PULLETS AND COCKERELS, Cook's Strain, February and March hatched, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Also a few pens, \$25.00 and \$50.00 a pen. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. A. BLACK, : : Cartersville, Georgia

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT
"HEN-E-TA"
About 30% Tri-Calcium Phosphate
Popularly Called **BONE ASH**
NO OTHER BONE NEEDED **NO OTHER GRIT NEEDED**
NO MORE BONE CUTTERS NEEDED
NO MORE BEEF-SCRAPS NEEDED
NO MORE CHARCOAL NEEDED
NO MORE OYSTER SHELLS NEEDED
VALUABLE BOOKLET FREE
100 lbs. - \$2.25
500 lbs. - 9.00
Balanced Ration Formulas Free
If you will give us your dealers name and address.
HEN-E-TA BONE CO.
NEWARK, N.J. DEPT. 8 FLEMINGTON, W.VA.

SINGLE COMB REDS
CALLAHAN'S SON
EAST POINT
GA.
WE ARE PRODUCING
BETTER REDS
EACH YEAR
STOCK AND EGGS
CATALOG FREE
FANTAIL PIGEONS
ALL COLORS
"QUALITY"
OUR MOTTO

Golden and Columbian Wyandottes

Prize Winners at all the leading shows. Prices reasonable. Send for mating list "Golden Opportunity."

OLD HOMESTEAD FARMS

J. H. McDANELL, Prop.

Box 126 : WARSAW, KY.

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS
Eaton's Life Saver Little Chick Feed
Eaton's Growing Ration
Eaton's Climax Grain Mixture
Eaton's Perfection Mash Mixture
Eaton's High Grade Pigeon Feed
The Peerless Self-Feeding Dry Feed Hopper
R. D. EATON GRAIN & FEED CO.
Dept. E. **Norwich, N. Y.**

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

S. C. R. I. REDS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
Stock and eggs. **Luther B. Hodge, R. 1, Box 46, Merristown, Tenn.**

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

THAT LAY, WEICH AND WIN

There is as much difference existing between the breeds and strains of our poultry as among cattle. Our dairies raise cattle for the milk. The vast ranches of the West raise cattle for their marketable value in meat. POULTRY is different, for why should we sell a hen at three or four months old simply for her meat when the average Grove's Strain of Single Comb White Leghorn hens will lay 12 dozen eggs per year, which, at 20c per dozen, amounts to \$2.40. Her marketable value at three or four months would only have been, probably, 40c. The same hen at the end of her laying season, is worth 60c to 70c in the market, making her worth a total of \$3.00. She will have cost in feed only \$1.10. Where, and in what other breed, can you realize \$1.90 clear profit upon an investment of \$1.10?

Our 64 page Catalogue will be sent postpaid for 50c in stamps, which describes breeding, incubating, conditioning, etc., not scientifically, but by the common sense and nature method of raising poultry.

My Signature on Each and Every Egg Your Protection

Don't start until you are sure you are right.
If you do you'll fail, try as hard as you might.
If you raise poultry why not raise the best:
Breed the E. W. Grove strain and watch the nest.

E. W. GROVE, Jr., R. F. D. No. 1, Clayton, Mo.

WE ENVY NO MAN HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
FOR THEY ARE FOR BETTER POULTRY.

LIFE MEMBERS OF A. P. A. AND NATIONAL S. C. W. LEGHORN CLUB.

AT PRICES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

It has been our custom for years on June 1st to offer the lovers of poultry at specially reduced prices a number of

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Conceded by most every one to be the most beautiful and profitable of all fowls. I assure you this season we have the largest number, the best quality and the LOWEST PRICES that we have ever offered. CHOICE EXHIBITION BIRDS, SELECTED BREEDERS, and UTILITY FOWLS in any number. WHY fool away time and feed on common fowls when you can buy good stock at common prices.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$5.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 50. Sale stock eggs, \$6.00 per 100; 300, \$15.00

BABY CHICKS

From Yard eggs, \$10.00 per 15; from Sale Stock eggs, \$5.00 per 25; \$8.00 per 50; \$15.00 per 100.

SEND FOR SPECIAL SALE LIST, IT IS FREE.

U. R. FISHEL, : : : Box H, Hope, Indiana

ANCONAS GREAT SALE OF BREEDERS

We are now selling our this season's breeders at prices that will interest you, and we can make you a price on a good pen that you can't turn down. Write us. February and March chicks for sale. Eggs the year round. We satisfy you.

DISMUKES & ARRINGTON

Dept. H, Castalian Springs, Tenn.

HOUDANS

Southern bred. My birds took first at Alabama State Fair, also Birmingham Winter Show. Eggs for hatching for sale. Fertility guaranteed.

W. J. ROOT, Ensley, Ala.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Hartford, Scranton, Allentown and Hagerstown. Stock and Eggs—Prices Reasonable.

HILLCREST FARMS, Box 5, Oakford, Pa.

Rhode Island Reds

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS

Write for mating list. Eggs at half price until August 1st.

MONTE SANO POULTRY YARDS, Augusta, Ga.
M. H. MORRIS, Manager

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Young and old stock for sale, correct in size shape and color. From best imported and American breeders. Eggs in season from many prize winners. At 1911 Louisville, Ky., Poultry Show—all seven specials, all five firsts.

Waycroft Poultry Farm, Box 457, Anchorage, Ky.

Shenk's Anconas

LAI D ALL THE WINTER AND
LAYING NOW.

15 eggs, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 50, \$3.50. Thirty other leading popular breeds listed in my 36-page free catalogue.

C. L. SHENK, Luray, Va.

SPECIALIZING ON WYANDOTTES

FOR SALE—A SNAP. Three cockerels, 20 two-year-old hens, White Plymouth Rocks, from stock costing from \$5.00 to \$25.00 a head. WRITE NOW.

J. G. ROBBINS, Mayfield, Ky.

S. C. R. I. REDS and BARRED ROCKS

Best stock, strong, vigorous, farm-raised
Eggs, \$1.50 per 15.

Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$1.00 per setting.
A. S. BELL, Route 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Are bred for

SHOW QUALITY AND HEAVY LAYING

Get our special summer prices on breeders, young birds, eggs for hatching and baby chicks. Write now about your wants.

N. V. FOGG, Box A, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

WHITE ROCKS S. C. White LEGHORNS

Prize winners at all the leading shows.
WHITE ROCK eggs, \$3.00 for 15; S. C. W.
LEGHORN eggs, \$2.00 for 15.

Wm. H. Burch, Box 850-H, Charleston, S. C.



Twice Told Tales

As an egg is more than nine-tenths water, the importance of supplying the hens with all the water they require cannot be too strongly urged. Water not only enters into the composition of an egg as the leading substance, but it fulfills other purposes. It is as essential to the bird as a solvent to the food when hard grains are fed, as the gizzard that grinds the grain to powder, but the water is thus necessary to assist the digestion and to convert the food into blood. It is generally supposed that birds are not partial to clean water and will drink from filthy pools in preference to pure water. But the fact is the hen is rather fastidious and will always prefer pure water and clean food when they are accessible to her. If there is no clean water in sight she is compelled to drink what is in sight. A laying hen requires more water than food.—Farm News.

A Good Formula for Lice on Little Chicks.

The following formula will be found an effective one for preventing and killing lice on little chicks:

Lard, three parts.

Sulphur, one part.

Kerosene oil, one part.

Grease the mother hen's feathers with this, not too freely.

This must not be used on setting hens as it will get on the eggs, clog up the pores and prevent their hatching.

A small bit of it rubbed on the head of little chicks won't hurt, but it must be used very carefully and in small quantities.—Southern Poultry Journal.

The egg question is a serious matter. Eggs in the nearby cities last summer retailed from the stores at double what the farmers realized at the door. By developing the business end of the situation, producers can get as much for their mode of selling as they get for producing them. Getting a start is the hard part. If you know any consumers in your nearby city, and can sell one lot of perfectly fresh eggs, your trouble will be over.—Farmers' Voice.



WHITE & BLACK ORPINGTONS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Finest prize winning stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

The Hanover Poultry Farm

BOX 372, ASHLAND, VA.

Cooper's R. I. REDS

SINGLE COMB

Are always there with the Goods—
Eggs or ribbons.

SAM M. COOPER : Fountain City, Tenn.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(LATHAM AND HOLTERMAN STRAINS)

Both matings. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for mating list.

J. R. TANNER, Chattanooga, Tenn.

1804 S. Willow St. Highland Park Station

Tompkin's S. C. Reds

Young stock after September 1st

JOHN W. BROWN : Thorn Grove, Tenn.

P. O. Knoxville, Tenn., No. 15

Mother Hen and Baby Chix

Buy them under my new plan. See Article "New Method of Selling Chicks" on page 67. Gives full particulars.

MRS. J. N. O. M. GRISSIM

ROUTE 2 : : LEBANON, TENN.

200 CHOICE S. C. Rhode Island Reds

One year old Sell for \$1.00 each, good shape and color, I will ship and if not satisfied I will pay the charges both ways. Choice eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. These birds have been bred for Eggs for 20 years and have never lost in the Show room.

HERBERT HAUN, Mohawk, Tenn.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

FROM ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Six pens mated to produce winners. Eggs from prize winners, half price balance of season, \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Write for catalog.

BLYTHE BROS., Box B, Frankfort, Ky.

MOTTLED ANCONAS

First pen at Atlanta (only 1 entry); first pen, first cockerel, 1st pullet, at Chattanooga. Every first at Bowling Green.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS

first young duck at Atlanta (1 entry) and four firsts at Chattanooga. All our birds are bred to win. Eggs in season. COPPERAS FALLS FARM, Tallahassee, Tenn.

S. C. Brown Leghorns Columbian Wyandottes

Prize winners, wonderful layers and beautiful plumage. Stock and eggs, prices reasonable. Send for mating list.

STURTEVANT BROS., Box H, Kushla, Ala.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 9

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1912

(Whole No. 98) No. 2

Hot Weather Reminders for Poultry Yard

By MRS. H. P. HINTON, Dallas, Texas



HOT WEATHER is with us once again and I for one welcome it. Still it is not the most pleasant thing in the world to work in the hot summer sun, but when the chicks have the proper care they grow very fast in warm weather.

Remember that the hotter the weather the more water the chickens require, and it is very injurious to them

for the drinking vessels to stay dry for even a few hours. It is really astonishing how often they will run for a sup of water. The water vessels must be in the shade, as hot water on a hot day would not be very agreeable. The drinking vessels should be well washed and disinfected often, as many diseases are contracted in this manner; more or less filth of one kind and another is always getting into the drinking vessels. It would not come amiss to give a good tonic in the drinking water now and then; copperas and epsom salts are both good, but I believe that the Douglas mixture would be better than either. It is made of 1 oz. of Sulphuric acid, 1 pound of copperas, in one gallon of water. Use one tablespoonful of this to each gallon of drinking water. Of course this is not new to most breeders, but there are the new beginners and sometimes the older ones forget, and these are just reminders any way.

Green food must not be forgotten as it forms an important item for fowls of all ages, and where plenty of green food is supplied it lessens the feed bill and is essential to the welfare of the fowls.

Hot weather is the season for vermin of all kinds and preventive measures should be resorted to. I give my poultry houses a semi-annual cleaning and renovating and make it a point to attend to this thoroughly at the beginning of hot weather. Everything is overhauled and cleaned, whitewashed and disinfected thoroughly, being careful to leave no cracks or crevices where vermin can harbor untouched. I put my disinfectant in the white-wash, thus doing the whole job at one application.

Nests should be whitewashed and new material put in, all brood coops should be treated to the same, and if the runs have not been plowed and planted in something, it should be attended to at once. No difference if the chickens do eat it up as fast as it comes up, the turning of the ground purifies it and gives the fowls good exercise scratching for the grain planted, which is well worth the time and trouble.

After the houses, nests, and coops have all been attended to, the fowls themselves should be looked after, as it would only take more feed to keep fowls that are over-run with body lice. Where one has only a few, the very best thing I know of is to dust them by hand with a good powder, but where the flock runs up in the hundreds and often thousands, this would be quite an undertaking, and there are other ways of ridding them. Some use the lice killing machine where a half dozen or more can be dusted at one time; however, I never could favor this method, as it seems to me rather rough treatment for biddies. I find that if the hens are given a good dusting place they will attend to the dusting and keep themselves practically free from lice. During a rather dry time, when the ground is hard and dry, spade up a good size place, make it moist and thoroughly work into this some tobacco dust, sulphur, and a little crude carbolic acid. Be sure and not get too much in or it will smell so strong they will not

use it. Fowls of all ages will dust themselves well in such a prepared place. I often see it written in different papers to provide dry earth for the fowls to dust in. Other people's fowls may like the dry dust but mine prefer the moist soil, and I proceed to give it to them with an addition of lice killing ingredients.

After these semi-annual clean-ups I only have to clean out droppings often enough to prevent bad odors, and I still use disinfectant often, but it is all buncomb about



"Quintessent" Ancona Chicks 8 weeks old. The young chicks have black backs and white breasts. The feathers of matured birds are black tipped with white. These chicks are raised and sold by H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn.

houses having to be cleaned each week. My fowls are healthy and vigorous and I only clean when necessary.

Plenty of shade is a very important item in the hot weather bill of fare, and when there is no natural shade artificial shade of some kind should be provided. I noticed a construction recently by a city lot fancier which could be easily copied by those having to resort to artificial shade. A frame work was made by setting posts in the ground so they would be about two or three feet high, and on this, poles or anything that would serve to hold up the weeds was used, than all the weeds around the fences or elsewhere were cut, raked, and piled on this while green and make a very cheap and effective shade, for both old and young stock.

Early summer is the time to begin culling; this gives the best specimens a chance to develop into fine birds and it is only an added expense to feed them when one is sure that they are culls.

The moulting season is now upon us and the old fowls that have been retained for next season's breeders or layers should be well cared for, as the growing of a new coat of feathers is a great strain on them and it is not economy to neglect them or let them root hog or die, for it might be die, and it might be one of the best, which is more apt to be the case than otherwise. Sunflower seed, linseed meal and a variety of good sound grain should be fed. Keep the young stock growing rapidly by attending to all their wants.

Places of Historic Interest in and Near Rome

By L. B. AUDIGIER, Second Vice-President American Poultry Association



ROME, ITALY, May 10, 1912.—In my last letter, I spoke of some of the beautiful parks, flowers, etc., to be seen just now at such an advantage in this Eternal City. Since then I have attended the great spring fete so popular with the Romans—the annual flower carnival. The day was ideal. The beautiful Piazza de Siena in the grounds of the Borghese Villa was the scene of action. The Piazza is like an elliptical sunken garden with tiers of travertine steps on three sides, showing a background of picturesque Rock Pines or umbrella trees, and an occasional tall cypress, with their heads towering high up in the clouds. Two wide double tracks are described as the course by growing borders of boxing trimmed square, with a perfectly flat top. Around and around came carriages, vistorias, landaus, traps, and automobiles, four lines of them passing to and fro, and out of the amphitheatre into the drives through the grounds and back again, passing in view of the judges' stand. It is estimated that over one hundred thousand people were present. Besides the many thousands who sat, tens of thousands stood on the line of march and cheered and threw flowers. Floral venders with baskets of split bamboo on their heads, filled with small bunches of flowers, offered them for sale at every turn. They did it all so quietly and orderly, too. Not a voice was raised above a speaking tone. These sellers of flowers were among that class who follow it for a living—the peasant and campagna folk, and this was a great day for them. Flowers were bought by the basket, placed in carriages and thrown to the spectators, who also tossed back bunches as the fun-makers were driven through lines of thousands of participants and lookers on. As the interest increased, flowers began to sell rapidly, shouts of laughter rang out from vehicles filled with young people gaily attired, fairly covered up with flowers and throwing them far into the crowd that had massed on every side of the course. Flowers now flew thick and fast from both sides of the combatants, until the air was filled and they completely covered the ground, making a carpet of a wonderful variety of hue and color. This kept up for two hours, and gives one some idea of the number of people present and the many flowers that were used on this occasion.

I have never seen such order maintained in a large city as in Rome. Great crowds congregate at the races which take place every Sunday, in the parks, where bands discourse sweet music, and at the various places of amusement, such as theatres, moving picture shows, and at the more popular eating and drinking resorts, and in five months of moving in and out among them I have the first time yet to see the slightest excitement or misconduct on any occasion.

Those who govern Rome, believe that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and instead of having to punish law breakers with the attendant courts, juries, judges and expense, they furnish a sufficient police force to preserve the law. Caribineers, as they are called, are in evidence everywhere. They go in pairs—never singly. Then there are the King's guards about the Royal Palace and all government buildings, and the Papal guards who must watch specially over the property of the Pope. One sees men in uniform wherever one goes, and to the law-breakers it is certainly a restraint.

The Italians are a light-hearted, happy and easily contented people who enjoy at all times their music, wine, and macaroni. They are a patriotic, impulsive people, too, and love their country, their religion, their art and their families. Many of them, of course, cannot make as much money here as they think they can in foreign lands, and have heard of our great areas, tall buildings and large cities and have a wonderfully keen desire to go to America. They are not an extravagant people, naturally; and can live on next to nothing, where circumstances require it, and the knowledge of the good wages received in America causes many to immigrate, save all they make for a few years and return to become landlords or landowners in their native land. The call to arms now is also a thought of more than passing moment. Every young man must serve at least two years in the army, and those who have

not done so, date their future prospects from the termination of that period. The air is full of martial music and war talk. On the streets everywhere are seen uniformed soldiers in various styles and color, and a wonderful assortment of head coverings. The officers carry swords at their side in church, hotel and theatre and look anything but the representatives of a bankrupt nation or a poverty-stricken army as some writers depict them. It is no uncommon sight to see hundreds of soldiers marching through the streets to the inspiring music of a brass band followed by twice as many men, women and boys, on their way to the station to reinforce those who are fighting in Tripoli. And when these soldiers return from the war, the enthusiasm of the populace breaks out, bursts and boils over. Only a few nights since at three o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by a band passing under my window playing the national air, followed by a squad of heroes returning from the war. It seems that in a hotly contested battle with the Turks, who outnumbered the Italians five to one, the entire company, with the exception of about twenty-five, were killed. These, some of them being severely wounded, were returning home on a furlough, and great demonstrations were made wherever they were seen. At the Royal Theatre the other night, I witnessed a most enthusiastic demonstration. It was a gala night, when many students, with their university colors mingling with the national tri-color of Italy—red, white and green—were present. They wore plush skull caps of a rich, bright hue, running the entire scale of color: red, blue, green, yellow, pink, purple, etc. Young Roman girls were selling flowers through the audience for some war benefit society, when four young soldiers in uniform, whose faces were seared almost black from exposure to sand storms and the burning rays of a tropical sun in Africa, made their appearance in a box accompanied by their wives and sweethearts. These were four of the twenty-five who had providentially escaped the poisoned bullets of the Turks on that memorable day, and when they were recognized, the entire audience rose to their feet, waving banners, clapping hands, shouting words of welcome and commendation, while the orchestra composed of one hundred loyal Italians, blew themselves breathless, pouring forth the inspiring strains of the national air. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Men shouted and women cried over the exultant demonstration until they were fatigued into quietude. The band still played—repeating the same strains. Many American and British on the floor imbibed the enthusiasm and felt the strains of Dixie, God save the King, and the Star Spangled Banner, until their hearts, if they had never been before, were enlisted in the cause of Italy.

One of the many beautiful sights that I have seen in Rome was the Colosseum by moonlight and it illuminated. It was an evening early in March, when the air was cool and bracing, and as I sat in the center of this great amphitheater with its irregular and broken walls that had stood there for over eighteen hundred years, towering above me, I could but think of the lapse of time and the thousands and hundreds of thousands, whose experiences in this building have been recorded as the most interesting the world has ever known. I had the pleasure of visiting it the first time with Signor Fani, a Roman gentleman who takes great delight in reciting the many incidents of history with which Rome is so full, and from whose recent Guide to Rome I take the following facts: The Colosseum was built by Vespasian and his son Titus between 70 and 80 A. D. It is constructed of large blocks of travertine and peperine, concrete, and brick, and was faced with marble. It is elliptical, being 584 feet by 468, and covers an area of about six English acres, being one-third of a mile in circumference, and 152 feet high. It was four stories high, had seats all around for spectators and could accommodate about eighty thousand people. There were special marble seats for the emperor, his family, the Vestal virgins, ambassadors, senators and state or other high officials. Underneath the floor, and under the seats that were around the building, were the cages and dens for wild animals, and dungeons where were kept the prisoners who took part in the gladiatorial contests and other games and orders of amusement that were demanded by the people. It was so supplied with

means for getting water that the whole of the interior could be turned into a great tank, and water sports took place there.

Lightning struck the Colosseum in 217. It had been repaired before by Trojan, and was completely restored by Alexander Severus in 223. Owing to subsequent havoc caused by earthquakes and fires, it was repaired several times afterwards. Its gradual destruction, however, began in the sixth century owing to the various causes which combined to wreck Imperial Rome, but the greatest ruin was wrought by those who regarded the building as a good quarry. With stones wrenched from the Colosseum, many palaces and churches were built, and not till very near the end of the eighteenth century were any attempts made to prevent further destruction to the grand old ruin. The north side of the outer wall still stands. Of that part of the wall and the arena, the whole skeleton remains, and the encircling and radiating walls show where the marble seats rested, but they and everything in the shape of decoration, have long since disappeared. On the ground lay fragments of capitals, friezes, columns, etc., the size of each of which cause astonishment unless one is prepared to appreciate the largeness of the structure. In the open windows of this vast amphitheatre and on the interior walls were placed for the purpose of illumination colored calcium lights. On the outside, near the Arch of Constantine, and on towards the Forum in the ruins that lay between the Colosseum and the Arch of Titus, even on to the Palatine Hill, the lurid glare of the colored lights reflecting in the sky reaching out into the campagna in every direction, produced a most weird and spectral effect.

Many times have I been to the Forum, the very heart of ancient Rome, where are the remains of the edifices of the kingly, republican and imperial periods of its turbulent existence. Until the middle of the sixth century, no hand or agency of destruction had invaded its precincts. About that time, however, the combined invasions of man, atmospheric, volcanic, fire, the innovation of a new Rome by the Christians, all conspired to its ultimate and everlasting destruction. Its palaces, arches, temples, monuments, one after the other were destroyed and rebuilt, only to meet the fate of their predecessors at the

hand of the destroyer, until finally the whole valley, where once had stood imposing monuments of grandeur, was filled in with earth and debris until the soil was raised thirty feet above the last pavement now laid bare, and cattle and sheep pastured over the land.

The building known as Basilica Julia was begun by Julius Caesar, B. C. 54, and was not wholly excavated until 1890. The floor and part of the columns is all that is left of it. The Sacred Way was the road over which the triumphal processions passed, and on it the sacred laws of hospitality were respected. That part crossing the Forum in front of the tomb of Julius Caesar was a deviation from the original road. Many shops and booths occupied by butchers and fishmongers, bankers, money changers, etc., occupied both sides of the Sacred Way. Some of the most prominent ruins, parts of which are still standing, are the Temple of Saturn, built in 497 B. C., but rebuilt many times afterwards, at the foot of which stood the Arch of Tiberius; the Temple of Vespasian, built by Titus, A. D. 81; the Temple of Concord, the place of Cicero's oration against Cataline; the Temple of Vulcan, one of the oldest sanctuaries in the city; the Golden Milestone—a marble shaft covered with gold on which were inscribed the distances from Rome to all the important cities of Italy and the provinces; the Arch of Septimius Severus, built in honor of the emperor and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. Caracalla afterwards murdered his brother Geta and had his name cut from the arch. Lapis Niger, a black marble slab, said to cover the tomb of Romulus, the founder of Rome; the Rostra, or the orator's platform in the Forum; the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina; the Temple and Altar of Julius Caesar, erected 29 B. C.; the House of the Vestals; the Temple of Vesta; Temple of Castor and Pollux, and many other places that are interesting beyond description. I saw the rostra from which Mark Anthony addressed the people after the murder of Caesar and I stood where his body lay the next day and was viewed by the curious, and near by where it was cremated on an altar that stood in the temple, erected by Caesar Augustus. Rome is full and running over with history, and more of it is confined to the small area of the Forum probably than any other spot on earth.

Caponizing, Profitable Industry for Farmers

By S. F. LIPSCOMB, Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo. Reprinted from The Poultryman's Guide, Edited by T. E. Quisenberry, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station



CAPOONS are a rare thing on most farms, because the people who raise poultry have not yet realized what they are and the profits they bring. In most of the eastern states capons can be found on nearly every farm, and they bring best prices of any fowl sold on the market. Some poultrymen claim the reason they are not raised here is because there is no market for them. It is true, there is no market in most of the small towns and cities, but if they raise enough to make a shipment to Chicago, Boston or New York they would be very readily sold and fancy prices paid for them. Also, the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City are beginning to call for them for the best trade. There is no reason at all why the people shouldn't raise more capons than they do. Instead of having a lot of young cockerels running loose around on the farm, eating more feed than they are worth, and always fighting each other, they could be caponized and be worth several times the value of a cockerel, and yet not eat much more feed. Caponizing has been in practice for several centuries in foreign countries, but the people here seem to be very slow in taking hold of a good thing. Every year the farmer or poultryman loses money on his market cockerels, and there is only one good way to remedy this, and that is to caponize them. Cockerels at the age of two to four months will barely pay for themselves, and as they grow older they decrease in value and increase in expense. This is just the opposite with the capon.

A capon is a male bird (cockerel or rooster) from which the testicles have been removed. He bears the same relation to a rooster that a steer does to a bull. He has only one function in life, and that is to get fat. He grows

much faster, the comb and wattles cease to grow, his plumage is heavy and beautiful, he gets very lazy, spurs do not grow, and neither hen nor rooster have any more to do with him. Later on he becomes a very intimate friend of the little chickens and sometimes broods over them at night. If the poultryman expects to stay in business, the capon is an absolute necessity. He makes quick, tender meat, much of it and best of all, he brings the highest price on the market. If properly dressed, he attracts the attention of the best buyers, to whom money is no object, if they can get what they want. To the great profit of the farmer, these epicures find what they want in the capon and, best of all, he is sure money, quick money and easy money. Caponizing has at last solved the problem as to what to do with the extra cockerels that are not needed for breeding.

When raising capons the breed should be very carefully considered, because crosses of certain breeds make much larger birds. P. H. Sprague, a prominent dealer in Chicago, says: "The largest capons, according to our information, are produced by crossing a Dorking male with Brahma hens. The best quality is then produced by saving the pullets and mating them with Indian Game males."

Of the standard breeds, the Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Indian Game and Dorking are the best. It will also pay breeders of Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and other varieties to caponize their cockerels.

The labor required in feeding is less than with young chickens. The cost of caponizing is very small where an expert's service can be obtained, and an expert should be employed where possible. The price of caponizing ranges from four cents on up to fifteen cents. This usually depends on the number, breed and size of cockerels. The methods of operation can be learned from the printed

instructions that accompany most all advertised instruments, but anyone endeavoring to teach himself should operate on several dead cockerels before attempting live ones. If not done, death is almost sure to come to the first ones he operates on.

A large number of people hesitate in caponizing, feeling it to be cruel to the bird. This is not true, because



TYPICAL BUFF ORPINGTON HEN

long experience has proved different, and also the operator bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, even if there were no other considerations or return. Most every one who has had anything at all to do with poultry has seen cockerels fly at each other time after time, tearing flesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before they could be separated there has been a disfigured comb, and sometime a blind eye, and generally a cut-up bird. This is the cruelty of the cockerel before he is caponized, but after this (caponized) his habits are entirely changed. His disposition is quiet and peaceful, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and satisfied wherever you put him.

Directions for Caponizing.

The first and most important thing of caponizing is having your cockerels in shape to operate on. From twenty-four to thirty-six hours before performing the operation, select the cockerels you intend to caponize (should be from two to five months old), confining them in a clean, dry room or pen, without water or food. To do this with the best results, confine them early in the morning, and about noon the next day they will be in excellent condition to perform the operation. If the day is cloudy or wet, you should not caponize, but let it go until a bright day. As much light as possible is needed. If the day is cloudy and you decide not to caponize, then the birds may be given a little water and food if necessary, but not too much. The object in starving them in this way is to have their intestines empty so the testicle can be seen more readily, besides giving more room to perform the operation. Lay the bird on the operating table on its side, wrap the cord around the bird's legs above the knee so there is no way or danger of him kicking out of the loop. Hook the other end once around both of his wings close to the body. To the other ends of the cord, tie a half brick and let it hang down over the side of the table. This holds him very securely. Have all your instruments ready so that you may work very rapidly. Have your canula threaded with a strong horse hair or fine wire, letting the wire form a loop and extend well out at the other end. Next wet the spot on the side and proceed to pluck the feathers from the last two ribs just in front of the thigh joint. With one hand pull the flesh on the side toward the hip, so when the operation is finished the flesh will enclose the entire wound, while holding the flesh with the right hand, take knife in right hand and insert it between the last two ribs, cutting first down and then up a little way, not more than one to one and one-half inches. Just cut enough to go through the skin and flesh, being careful not to go so deep as to cut the intestines. There is little danger in doing this, if the intestines are empty, as they will be from the bird's long fast. Next take the spring spreader, press it between the thumb and finger

until the ends come together and insert it in the incision with the spring end toward the feet. When looking into the cut a thin film of skin will be noticed enclosing the bowels. Take the sharp hook and pick open the tissue. After this is done, one testicle can be seen very easily, lying close up to the back of the fowl, sometimes both testicles are in sight, but not very often. Now comes the only dangerous part of the operation—getting hold and removing the testicle; but with a steady hand and plenty of light, not one out of fifty should be lost. The reason this is dangerous is, attached to the testicle, and lying just back of it, is one of the main arterics of the fowl, and if this is injured, death is almost sure to come. In this place, the canula has proven better than the twisting spoon. The wire or hair can be easily looped around the testicle and a clean and quick cut can be made. Take the canula in the right hand and adjust the wire in it so that a loop about one-half inch long will extend from the small end of the tube, leaving two ends of the wire sticking out the other end so as to get a good hold. Insert the end with the loop over both ends of the testicle and entirely around it, holding the end of the tube close to the testicle. Now, slowly but firmly, draw up on the two ends of the wire that are sticking out of the other end of the canula, being sure that it is always close to the testicle. If drawing up on the wire does not have any effect or does not at once pull out the testicle, carefully turn from one side to the other; then it will come off. This completes the operation on that side, but before taking out the spreaders, a careful examination should be taken to see if there was any foreign matter left in the incision. Such as feathers and little sticks or pieces of wood are sometimes left in and cause inflammation which sometimes causes death. The spreaders can be taken out if the examination is complete and the skin will slip back over it and heal in a few days. The fowl can be turned over on the other side, cut made and testicle removed just the same way as the other one. Both testicles can be removed from the same side, but for beginners two incisions are the best, being less difficult and not as dangerous to the fowl. Some caponizers, who claim to be authority on caponizing, say that two incisions are the safest for anyone, professional or amateur, and almost the same rapidity can be made. Also, the birds will recover as soon from two cuts as from one. If both testicles are taken out from the same incision, the lower one should be taken out first because the blood runs down, and if the top one is taken out first, the blood would cover the lower one up and you would be unable to see it. After the operation is all completed, the birds should be fed a small amount of food and low roosts should be provided for them for the first two weeks. After the first day, all the feed they can clean up should be given to them.

A Final Pre-Convention Appeal

On behalf of the Tennessee Branch, we make this final appeal to the poultrymen of the South to become identified with the American Poultry Association before the annual convention which convenes in the city of Nashville the second week in August. We desire to impress upon you, that the Tennessee Branch needs your help now. It will be less than two months when the Association will assemble in Nashville, and the officers of the Branch are doing everything in their power to make this convention the greatest poultry meeting ever held in the world.

The Tennessee Branch realizes what this convention means, not only to the poultry breeders and fanciers of Tennessee, but the whole South, and it is their earnest desire that every poultry breeder in the State become a member and come to Nashville in August and affiliate with the membership of the State Branch in giving the members of the American Poultry Association such a royal entertainment that their meeting in "Tennessee" will never be forgotten.

The eyes of the poultry world are upon Tennessee and the South. Will you help us show the world what we have and what we can do? We want to do ourselves proud in a big State membership; in a royal hospitality at the American Poultry Association Convention in Nashville, August 12-17; in a rousing, entertaining, instructive and educational meeting in the capital of Tennessee that will never be forgotten by our fellow-members from every section of the United States.

Send in your application now and secure your certificate of membership before the convention meets in August.

Modern Business Methods For Poultrymen

By PERCY H. WHITING, Atlanta, Georgia



THE POULTRYMEN of the United States who are making real money these days are doing a large proportion of their business by mail.

Many of them are overlooking the fact that great strides have been made of late years in the manner of conducting business by mail.

Three points in this connection might be of interest to the poultrymen:

1. How to write letters.
2. How to file letters.
3. How to follow up inquiries.

Almost everybody believes that he knows how to write letters—and he is right. But very few know how to write a sales letter.

It is an easy matter to answer the letter of a man who has answered an advertisement. But it is a hard matter to sell the goods. Yet the letters that sell the goods are the only ones that are worth paying postage on, if you are in the business of selling poultry by mail.

It isn't reasonable to suppose that a man who makes a specialty of raising poultry will be as expert in writing letters as the highly paid correspondents of some rich manufacturing company. At the same time any man can understand the principles of construction of a sales letter and can avoid some of the worst faults of sales letter writing.

"How To Write Letters That Win," an excellent book on letter writing gives these as the essential elements of a good sales letter:

1. The opening that wins the reader's attention and prompts him to go further into the letter.
2. Description and explanation which gain his interest by picturing the proposition to his mind.
3. Argument or proof, which create desire for the article you have to sell by showing its value or advantages.
4. Persuasion, which draws the reader to your way of thinking by showing the adaptation of the article to his needs and to his need of it now.
5. Inducement which gives him a particular or extra reason for buying.
6. The climax or clincher which makes it easy for the reader to order and prompts him to act at once.

This is not a bit complicated, though it may seem so. Take the matter of the opening. Suppose a man had answered your advertisement of eggs for sale for hatching. You want to sell him the eggs. To do it you must gain his attention at the start, otherwise he may never get far enough into the letter to find out what it is all about. Don't start the letter with dull formalities. Don't trouble to tell him "In reply to yours of the tenth inst. I beg to state" or any of the formal beginnings. Jump right into your story in the most natural words possible.

And note this, especially about the opening of the letter but through the rest of the document as well, don't put in any "I's" that you can leave out. Don't leave out any "you's" that you can put in.

Remember that the man who will read the letter takes about ten thousand times as much interest in himself as he does you and that the way to interest him is to talk about him, not about yourself.

It is pretty easy to describe what you have to sell. But do it briefly. Study over just what you have to offer and then tell about it in the plainest words you can think of.

But people want to be shown. It is not enough merely to describe an article. They want some proof.

There are various sorts of "proof" that the poultry man can give to back up his assertions. Those who sell eggs for hatching find that prizes won at poultry shows are the most convincing proof of excellence. The man who is selling stock knows that an offer of "money back if not satisfied" is about the most convincing proof possi-

ble that the seller believes in his goods. Another possible form of proof is a reference. If you can say in a letter "If you care to know more about our Rhode Island Reds you are referred to John Smith, 100 Spring Street of your city, who is a customer" you offer a man an opportunity of getting convincing proof.

Testimonials are another form of proof. To be of value they must come from some known authority.

Persuasion, the fourth element of the successful sales letter as previously outlined, is rather difficult to explain and still more difficult to use. Fortunately in ordinary correspondence of the poultry man, it is not an element of supreme importance. If, however, you can show the prospect that the purchase of what you offer for sale will give him something suited to his needs you have added the most subtle and convincing touch to your sales letter.

Persuasion may be beyond the letter writing powers of the average poultryman. "Inducement" is not. It is difficult to get a man to part with his money. The average man has an overdeveloped reluctance about this. It may be due to a weakness of human nature that it takes an inducement to put across a sale. But it often does. Certainly nothing is more productive of results than some little added inducement to buy.

The inducement that gets the orders, is one that gains something for the purchaser. "Gain" is at the bottom of all inducement. "Special prices," "special reductions" for various reasons, special service, limited quantity, premiums—there are a thousand forms of inducement. Any form of inducement that will close a trade is a good one. But there must be no hocus-pocus about it. It must be a real inducement, must offer the man who accepts it some real gain.

Lastly comes the clincher. Probably this is the most important part of the letter. It does no good to write an impressive letter as long as you do not get the order. And it is to get the order that the clincher is tacked on.

The opening of the clincher should be a summary of what has gone before in your letter. Then make it easy for the prospect to order.

Order blanks are helpful. There is something suggestive about a blank, with a place to sign. Or make it easier still. You may say, "Just pin a dollar bill to the back of this letter, send it to us and the goods will come at once."

A guarantee blank has proved decidedly useful. If it reads, "I enclose \$..... for which please send me It is understood that in case I am not satisfied you will return the money and cancel the order" it can not but be convincing.

The idea of the clincher is to offer something that will set the prospect in motion—that will encourage him to enclose the money. The safest way to do this is to make it easy for him to order.

It is not to be hoped that the average poultryman will become a wonderfully good letter writer. But he can improve. He must consider that when he has secured an inquiry or has developed a mail prospect by advertising or in any other way, it is as much his duty to use all possible care in landing the order as it is for him to run his incubator properly or to feed his stock properly. The men who make the money, are the ones who turn the most prospects into customers.

The next time you have written a man who wants to buy eggs, stock, or whatever you have to offer, go over your letter and see how closely it compares with the skeleton sales letter here offered. Consider what improvements might be made. Then, the next time you write such a letter see if you can not improve on the last one. It will mean dollars in your pockets.

Bisulphite Kills Mites

Get a 25-cent can of bisulphite of carbon and divide into bottles, one for each room in which the chicks and hens are housed. Twist a wire about the neck of each bottle, take out the cork and hang to a rafter, giving an opportunity for plenty of air over the fowls at night. Shut out all fowls in the daytime until the mites disappear. Leave the bottle till the carbon has evaporated, then refill. Do not go into the house with a light.—Poultry Life.

Lice on Fowls the Cause of Enormous Loss

By H. C. PIERCE and R. L. WEBSTER



THE loss of income due to presence of lice on fowls, while probably not as large as that due to the common chicken mite, is yet enormous. Fowls which are infested with lice cannot produce as many eggs nor as many pounds of flesh as can those that are free from these vermin. Lice are especially harmful to young chicks.

There are several species of bird lice which infest the common fowl but the most prevalent is the common hen louse (*Menopon pallidum*). As the habits of this louse are very similar to those of the other species, and the means of eradication the same for all, only the common louse will be described here.

Symptoms of Lice.

All hens that show evidences of poor condition should be examined for lice. The presence of vermin may be noted by finding the lice themselves; egg clusters, com-

But little blood, if any is present. This absence of blood indicates that the cuts were not deep, but caused by slight scratches.

Description and Habits.

The common hen louse is pale dull yellow in color; rather slender and about 1-20 of an inch long, and is always without wings. It is provided with six legs, and the head is broadly rounded in front.

The lice are very active, and move about in the feathers of an infested fowl quickly, apparently looking for something new, as any one who handles an infested hen will soon discover. They keep close to the host, and complete their entire transformations on its body. During the night they move from the body of one fowl to another so that they may soon spread from one infested hen throughout the whole flock.

The eggs of the common hen louse are small and oval and are laid in small clusters or "nits." Each egg is attached by one end to the vanes and barbs of the feathers. They hatch in about eight days under favorable conditions. However, they may remain unhatched for several months in a cool place without losing their vitality.

The young lice hatching from the eggs resemble the adults in most respects, except in size. Two or three weeks are required under ordinary conditions for the young louse to become mature. Under favorable conditions the lice may multiply so rapidly that an infested flock may become badly infested in a comparatively short time. Warm weather and dampness seem to favor their increase and a sitting hen offers most excellent conditions for the increase of the lice.

Other Varieties.

There are two kinds of lice that infest the heads of fowls and chicks. One of them commonly found upon the adult fowl is very small, whitish in color, and may be detected only by a very close examination. The other is a large gray louse that, when present, is readily seen by parting the down upon the heads of small chicks. It is known as the large head louse.

The lice found beneath the wings are long and narrow, of a dark brown color, and are found by careful examination at the base of the quill feathers. This species is not as important from a harmful standpoint as are the head and common body lice.

The harmful effects to fowls caused by lice are due to the irritation by the feet of the parasites and the stopping of the growth of the feathers. In extreme cases this irritation may be sufficient to cause diarrhea and death of the bird. Lousy fowls are sometimes listless and poor. Their feathers grow slowly and irregularly. On young chicks the evidences are much more marked and death more certain. Lousy chicks usually show but little life, and stand with their heads down and eyes closed. They make little gain in weight or size and feathering takes place slowly, if at all. The lice appear to sap the chicks' vitality and soon cause death.

Remedies.

Because the lice live, eat, and breed upon the body of the fowls, means of eradication must be such as to reach them beneath the feathers. This is accomplished in two ways, by the application of powders which suffocate the lice, and by liquid preparations which stifle the lice with their fumes or kill by coming in direct contact with the parasites.

Dust Bath.

If fowls have easy access to a dusty earth wallow where they can work the fine dry particles of dust into their feathers they will keep themselves fairly free from lice, but eradication will not be entirely complete in the majority of cases. A good dust wallow may be made of equal parts sifted dry loam and coal ashes. Wood ashes should not be used as they may bleach or burn the shanks and feathers.

For the eradication of lice quickly and completely, as upon show birds and sitting hens, it is usually necessary to work a fine dusty powder into the feathers. The method of application is to hold the fowl with one hand by the legs, head downward, and work the powder into



monly called "nits"; or small sore spots upon the body of the fowl. The best regions of the fowl to examine for lice are just below the vent, on the top of the head, and along the quill feathers beneath the wings. Each locality is usually infested by a separate species. The common lice are found most plentifully below the vent. To detect the lice, grasp the fowl firmly by the legs in one hand and part the feathers below the vent quickly with the other. If lice are present they will be seen scurrying out of the exposed skin area into the surrounding feathers.

The clusters of eggs or "nits" will also be found attached to the quills and fluff of the downy feathers in this region.

The feet of lice have very sharp claws which may irritate the skin so that a flow of blood and lymph may be started, and although lice cannot suck blood they can eat that which comes to the surface. These irritated areas may be found beneath the feathers on the lower part of the body. They have the appearance of yellowish scabs.

the fluffy feathers around the vent, on the body, under the wings and on the neck, with the free hand.

There are several lice powders upon the market. Most of these do satisfactory work, although they are usually expensive.

Plaster of Paris Powder.

An excellent powder at low cost may be made as follows: To a mixture of 3 parts gasoline and 1 part of crude carbolic acid stir in all of the plaster of paris it will moisten. When enough plaster has been added the powder will be dry, brownish pink in color, and have a pronounced odor of carbolic acid and gasoline.

A second application of the powder should be made at the end of one week to catch any lice that escaped the first dusting or had hatching from eggs in the meantime.

Sitting hens should be thoroughly dusted when eggs are placed under them and again at the end of the first and second weeks. This insures them being free from lice when the chicks are hatched.

To kill the lice upon chicks dust the mother hen or paint the walls of the coop with some liquid lice killer or disinfectant as given below.

Especial care should be taken to dust the male of the flock thoroughly, as the quickest way to spread lice through a flock is by means of a lousy male bird.

Liquid Lice Killers.

Liquid lice killers are used primarily to paint the roosts and dropping boards. Their fumes rising through the feathers of the birds cause the lice to drop off. The practice is to paint the roosts about four o'clock in the afternoon before the fowls go to roost. This also prevents mites from attacking the fowls. Most of the liquid lice killers are coal tar products and are sold as coal tar disinfectants. Some of them do cause the lice to drop from

the fowls, but whether or not they always kill the lice is not certain.

It has been found at this station that when a fowl was placed upon a roost coated with the cresol soap formula given below, the lice would drop in large numbers and could be caught upon a paper spread beneath the roost. In the majority of cases, however, the parasites were not killed. Where this method is used the droppings should be removed and dropping boards cleaned early the following morning to prevent the lice from reaching the fowls again.

Cresol Soap.

A good disinfectant for painting the roosts for lice and mites is made as follows: Shave one ten-cent cake of laundry soap into one pint of soft water. Heat or allow to stand until a soap paste is formed. Stir in one pound of commercial cresol and heat or allow to stand until the soap paste is dissolved. Stir in one gallon of kerosene. Cresol is a coal tar product and may be obtained from the druggist at about 30 cents per pound. Care should be taken not to get any of it upon the hands or face as it will cause intense smarting. For use as a lice paint, apply undiluted.

Dipping Fowls.

Some poultry raisers have rid their fowls of lice by dipping the birds in a diluted stock dip. This is, however, probably no more satisfactory than a thorough dusting and is much harder upon the fowls. If it is deemed advisable to dip the fowls, the cresol formula given above, diluted with 50 parts of water, makes a good solution. Dipping should be done in the morning of a bright, warm, sunshiny day in order that the birds may become thoroughly dry before night.—Press Bulletin No. 18, Iowa State College Experiment Station.

The Need of Organization and Co-Operation

By O. F. SAMPSON, Youngs, New York



IN OUR article last month we discussed the co-operative idea so far as public markets have to do with it. Over 30 of our larger cities today are thus co-operating in bringing our producers and consumers together; and only the past month strenuous efforts are being made in the State of New York by the committee in legislature to adopt some methods that may be universally

used to secure more direct dealing between buyers and sellers of living necessities. It is conceded that most of our "high cost of living" is due directly or indirectly to the tax system we have in marketing food products.

Not only has it been proven that the price of foods has been enormously high in proportion to the price paid the producer, but the quality has in almost every case fallen, while the cost to the consumer has been rising. For instance, an egg is never so good as when first taken from the henner; yet every hand it passes through increases its cost, and decreases its value as it becomes older, dirty or exposed to odors, etc. The same is true in regard to butter, milk, and almost every food product. When these products are being shipped direct from producer to consumer, we invariably find lower prices to consumer, and greatly superior goods. The benefits are thus divided between the two directly interested parties—those who produce and those who use the product. There is no necessity for the hundreds of thousands of human leaches coining a fat income for a useless work that the ones directly benefited may do for themselves.

Our city public markets are doing away with hundreds of useless middlemen and their bonus is distributed between the buyer and seller. Consumers from many of the cities that are using open markets are unlimited in their praise of the saving thus made, and of better products. Aside from this saving is another more important fact. When the product is thrown upon open market the price is made upon the demand and worth of the article in that particular market, not upon a false market quotation many miles distant, made by jobbers who have us right directly in the sales. Here is the keystone of popularity in open markets.

If every city of 10,000 or more population would have open markets, I believe our prices would be quite well

regulated, and the high cost of living would take care of itself. This has been the writer's stand for the past two years since I began studying this problem. I know full well that many do not agree with me, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that many are being convinced more and more along this line. The fact that the open market stations in the cities using them are being better



WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS

Property of R. J. Latta, Yorkville, South Carolina

patronized every year, means that they are being recognized as a partial solution of this problem, anyway. What we need, and what will eventually be had, is a direct business between the producer by parcels post, and other means of transportation. When this comes, our problem will be finally solved, and it will come very soon.

Just another idea in closing this article. The city consumer is disposed to lay the cost of his produce directly to the producer. The buyer who pays 40 cents to 60 cents per dozen for eggs takes it for granted that the producer gets at least 90 per cent of this, when as a fact he gets less than 60 per cent, and often not 50 per cent of the price the consumer pays. This would be greatly benefited if the consumer and producer got together, instead of letting outsiders reap a fat margin for their dealings. We need Organization and Co-operation.

Sanitary Conditions and Healthy Poultry

Suggestions Regarding Sanitation and the Treatment of Common Poultry Troubles.—Pure Water and Wholesome Food



R C. A. CARY, of the Alabama College Station, makes the following suggestions regarding the maintenance of sanitary conditions in poultry raising and the treatment of certain common poultry troubles, which it is believed will be useful to those who are engaged in the business on either a large or a small scale. Pure water and wholesome feed are of course prime requisites. Of the

first, Doctor Cary says:

Water.—The water supply for poultry should be the very best. Fresh water in clean, uncontaminated vessels should be kept constantly within reach of the chickens, or all kinds of poultry, especially during the hot weather. Good well water is preferable to running surface water. Protected earthen-ware vessels or any form of water vessel should be so constructed that it can be cleaned; in fact, it should be cleaned daily with boiling hot water.

The relation of the feed to health is thus explained:

Feed.—The feed is responsible for the health, growth, and flesh of poultry. Young chicks are often overfed and usually fed in filthy places or in unclean troughs or vessels. More young chicks die from overfeeding and sour, fermenting, decomposing feed than from any other cause. Especially is this true where mashers or liquid or moist feed is used. Some poultrymen use milk with bread or coarse meal in it. Milk is a good food, but if given to chickens it must be fresh or it should be boiled or cooked with the bread or meal in it and fed as soon as sufficiently cooled. Always feed it in clean vessels, not in too large quantities, and never leave the excess to sour. In feeding milk and all forms of moist feeds to chickens be sure to thoroughly clean and boil or scald out the feeding vessels once or twice per day during hot weather. Look well to the chick feeds. Many of them are made of refuse corn, wheat, sorghum, and other grains. As a rule it is best to make your own mixed grain feeds, and then you will know the quality of each grain ingredient and will not be compelled to pay grain prices for the heavy grit that is so plentiful in the average mixed chicken feed. It is cheapest and safest and best for the health and growth of the chickens or other fowls to buy the separate grains and the grit and do your own mixing.

The arrangement and management of the poultry houses and yards are shown to have a most important bearing upon the health of the occupants.

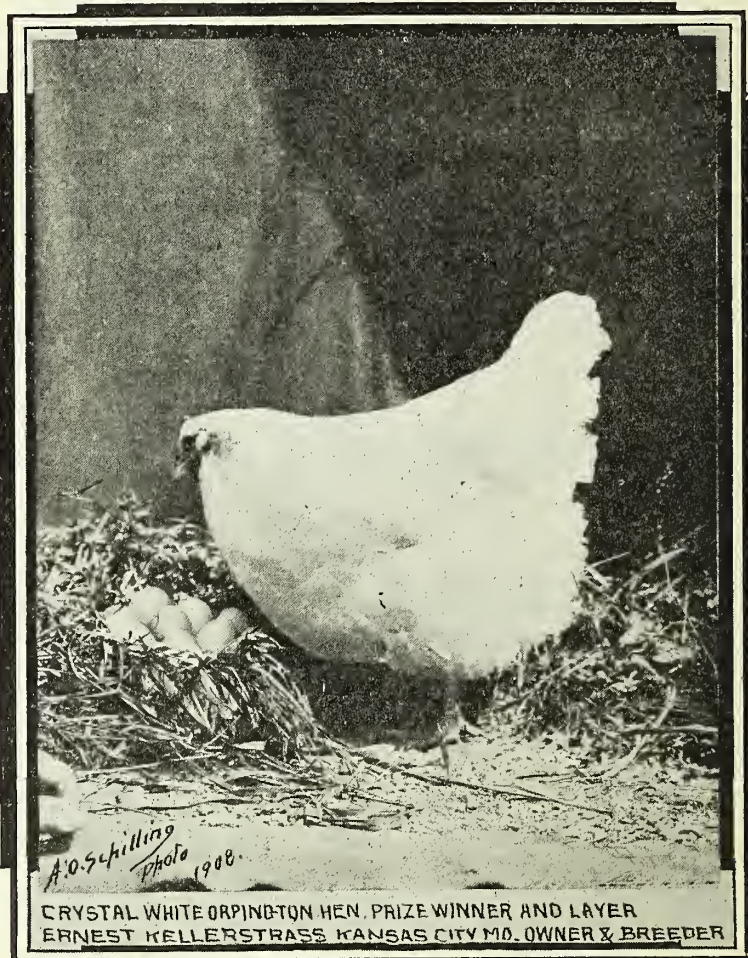
Arrangement and management of houses, yards, etc.—The chicken houses should be separated from all other buildings, and all the sides should be of lattice work or quite open during the summer. The north, east, and west may be closed during late fall and winter. The floors, roosts, and nests should be so arranged as to be readily removed, cleaned, and disinfected. Portable or movable chicken houses are useful if so built that they will not come to pieces when moved. In cases of infection with disease germs, or of infestation with mites, intestinal parasites, lice, etc., it makes the work of disinfection and eradication of parasites more easily and quickly and permanently done if the house can be quickly moved to a new uninfected locality.

Most chicken coops are too close, too heavy, and too inconvenient to clean. Some one should invent a "knock-down" brooding coop that can be cleaned readily, and one that will not easily break, and retain firmness and solidity when set up.

The yards and runs are usually too small and insufficient in number. Poultrymen can greatly lessen their work by having large yards or runs and many of them.

The placing of 20 to 40 chickens in a small yard (say 50 by 100 feet) and keeping them there eight to twelve months in a year is one of the means of intensifying the propagation of intestinal parasites of all kinds. The degree of infestation of a yard or run or poultry house depends upon the size, the number of poultry kept in them, the length of time poultry are kept in them, and, to some extent, on weather conditions. A large area, as a yard or pen, will not become alarmingly infested with intestinal or other parasites as quickly as a small area. Likewise,

the fewer the birds and the shorter the time the birds are kept in a given place, the less, in degree, the infestation. This often explains why a man with very few chickens having good feed and wide range can raise fine, healthy birds. But when this same man attempts to raise a large number on a small range, yard, or run, he fails, and his chickens are less vigorous or healthy and consequently less profitable. The number of houses, coops, yards, and runs should always be in excess of the immediate demands. Suppose a man has yards, runs, houses, and coops for three different lots of chickens. He should at least have three extra yards



and runs into which he could shift the disinfected houses, coops, and birds as soon as the other yards or runs became infested. It would be best to have yards and runs sufficient in number to enable the poultryman to make three or four shifts before coming around or back to the first. This may seem extravagant, but it is the only means by which you can breed healthy, vigorous birds without an immense outlay in cleaning and disinfecting yards or runs. Immediately after vacating a yard or run, plow it up and seed it down to wheat, rye, oats, barley, cowpeas, sorghum, or anything that will make a growth upon which the chickens can graze when brought back to this yard or run. Young chickens should not be allowed to range over ground where old chickens run; if it be possible, have the young chicks in a pen or yard where no old chickens have been for six or eight months. This will prevent young chicks from becoming infested with roundworms and tapeworms.

Doctor Cary recommends that when new fowls are purchased they should be confined in some place remote from the flock for one to four weeks. This will give time to determine the presence or absence of such an infectious disease as fowl cholera, a precaution which may save the flock and avoid the difficulty of disinfecting houses and yards.

In spite of great care and strict observance of the precautions enumerated, however, insect pests and diseases may get into the flock and remedial treatment becomes necessary.

Insect pests and diseases.—Chicken mites are the most common pests in nests and houses. Cleanliness is the best means of preventing their multiplication. They develop best in filthy nests and in cracks and under boards in chicken house. Clean the house (move if portable) and then spray the house with kerosene oil emulsion. If possible apply tar in cracks and under roosting boards and this will catch many which escape the spray. Clean and spray the infested houses and coops once per week and dip the infested chicken in weak kerosene oil emulsion, or a 2 to 4 per cent creolin solution. Never dip chickens in a poorly mixed kerosene solution. It will blister the skin, if the kerosene is not thoroughly emulsified. Copper sulphate solution, if applied hot (to roosts, walls, etc.), will kill mites. It should not be applied on the chickens.

The following directions are given for the preparation of the kerosene emulsion and copper sulphate solution needed for the treatment recommended:

Kerosene emulsion.—Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in 1 gallon of hot water, add 2 gallons of kerosene and stir or churn until a milky mixture (or emulsion) is formed; now add 8 to 10 gallons of water; stir or mix with a spray pump, or keep the first emulsion of soap, water, and kerosene and use as much of it as you desire after diluting with 8 to 10 parts of water.

Copper sulphate solution.—Dissolve 4 to 6 pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) in 20 to 50 gallons of water. Spray this over dusted or cleaned boards, walls, nests, or other places. When dry, or the next day, whitewash with spray or brush. If applied hot this copper sulphate solution will kill mites.

Whitewash is used to a large extent in connection with poultry houses, and is an efficient means of filling small cracks and making smooth surfaces which can not harbor vermin. An excellent wash for this purpose is the so-called Government whitewash, which is prepared as follows:

Government Whitewash.—Half a bushel of unslaked lime, slaked with warm water. Cover it during the process to keep the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot a half pound of powdered Spanish whiting (plaster of Parish) and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire,

coloring may be put into it and made of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow, or common clay. To it may be added 2 pints of carbolic acid, which will make it a disinfectant.

Doctor Cary gives the following useful list of drugs needed by the poultryman and suggestions as to their uses:

For Intestinal Worms.

- (1) Isolate infested birds and destroy or disinfect their droppings while being treated.
- (2) Put 1 to 2 drams of copper sulphate in each gallon of drinking water for one week; or
- (3) Powdered pomegranate root bark (for tapeworms), followed by 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of castor oil; or
- (4) Oil of turpentine, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, followed in four to six hours with castor oil.
- (5) Powdered santolin in 5 to 8 grain doses is especially good for roundworms.
- (6) Chopped-up pumpkin seed for tapeworms.

For Worms in the Air Passages.

- (1) Turpentine introduced by stripped feather into the windpipe.
- (2) Steaming with creoline and turpentine in the hot water.
- (3) Feeding garlic in the food.

For Diarrhea.

- (1) Subnitrate of bismuth, 1 to 4 grains, two to three times per day; or
- (2) Pulverized chinchona bark, 1 to 2 grains three times per day, and
- (3) Quinine one-eighth to one-half grain two times per day.
- (4) Dry feed or cooked and slightly moist feed.

Constipation.

- (1) Epsom salts, 20 to 30 grains in 1 tablespoonful of water; or
- (3) Calomel, 1 to 2 grains, and
- (4) Soft feed.

For Lice.

- (1) Lard or vaseline over head, under wings, and around anus.
- (2) Dipping in 15 per cent kerosene-oil emulsion; or
- (3) Dipping in 2 to 5 per cent creolin solution.
- (4) Pyrethrum powder dusted among the feathers.
- (5) Clean nests, yards, and houses.

For Intestinal Disinfectant.

- (1) One-half to 2 drams of copper sulphate in gallon of drinking water; or
- (2) One-half to 2 drams of iron sulphate in 1 gallon of drinking water; or
- (3) Salol, one-half to 1 grain, once or twice daily.
- (4) Naphthol, one-half to 1 grain, once per day after eating.
- (5) Resorcin, one-fourth to one-half grain, once per day after eating.
- (6) Hyposulphite of soda, 4 to 10 grains in 1 tablespoonful of water.

For Chicken Mites.

- (1) Lard or vaseline on legs, feet, and head applied once or twice per week. Wash off scales.
- (2) Kerosene emulsion sprayed on walls, roosts, floors, and nests once per week for what is commonly called chicken mites or chicken ticks.
- (3) Two to 5 per cent creoline solution sprayed on same places as (2).
- (4) Formalin, 1 part to 200 parts of water, sprayed as (2).
- (5) Corrosive sublimate (very poisonous), 1 part to 1,000 parts of water, sprayed as (2).
- (6) Boiling hot water freely applied by pouring over walls, roosts, nests, and floor.
- (7) Clean chicken house every day until mites are gone.

Doctor Cary recommends that every farmer and poultryman should take one or more good poultry journals and should get all the publications on poultry issued by this Department and by the State experiment stations.—From Farmers' Bulletin No. 305, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



and add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well and let it stand for a few days. Cover up from dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard if properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that compares with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years.

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More About That Permanent Home

ONE of the most important questions to come before the American Poultry Association at its convention in August, is that relating to the establishment of permanent headquarters. The plan proposed is the inauguration of a movement looking to the establishment of a fund for the erection or purchase of suitable headquarters, and that one-half of such fund be contributed by the city most anxious to secure the home.

This proposition was submitted by President Hicks and Secretary Campbell after a recent consultation at the home of the secretary at Mansfield, Ohio, and published in the last edition of the Quarterly Bulletin. A copy of the Bulletin was sent to every member of the Association in the hope that sufficient interest will be aroused to justify definite action at the Nashville convention.

The substance of the plan, as outlined in the Bulletin, is to "ask the leading cities of the country to make offers of suitable sites for a home and money donations for the building. Let such offers be submitted by mail to the members of the Association at the next annual election. Allow every member to cast one vote for the city he thinks should win for every dollar he will give to the building, paying one-tenth of his subscription in advance."

As stated in a previous article, to us the plan seems feasible and the need is obvious. However, after viewing the proposition from various angles we fail to see wherein the location of the home in one of the "leading cities of the country" is imperative. There is not a great deal of the work of the Association, as we see it, that must of necessity be done in a city. The work of Secretary Campbell is beyond criticism, yet he has been handicapped by inadequate quarters, and Mansfield is a city of less than twenty-five thousand people. Neither is Mansfield the most accessible town; but that is of little consequence since comparatively few of the members find it necessary to visit the national headquarters for business reasons.

These remarks, merely preludial, bring us to the purport of this article, which is to suggest that we believe the business of the American Poultry Association could be conducted elsewhere than in one of our leading cities, with the same commendable thoroughness that has characterized the conduct of its affairs during the year about to close. We further believe that the work could be done in the country, and that the money necessary to purchase or

erect suitable headquarters in one of the leading cities would buy more real value if invested in a first-class farm, whereon could be erected a suitable residence for the secretary, all necessary office rooms, and vaults for the preservation of all documents of value to the Association.

In addition to these, we would establish a complete and modern poultry experiment station, to be in charge of an experienced poultryman. This station would be conducted in the interest of the members of the American Poultry Association and the poultry industry in general. The work done here would be equal in every respect to the work done by the government experiment stations, and cover every phase of the work of value to the commercial and fancy poultryman. We would erect all necessary buildings for the prosecution of experimental work, and a residence for the use of the poultryman in charge. Here would also be conducted egg-laying competitions for the benefit of poultrymen and not for the financial advantage of any newspaper or magazine.

This farm would be stocked with thoroughbred poultry of the various breeds. This could be done at little or no expense to the Association, as we believe fifty men could be found who would donate to the farm a pen of birds valued at anywhere from fifty to one hundred dollars.

We would cast no aspersion on the Association when we say that the time has arrived when the rank and file is looking for something practical, something material, something definite. We would not disparage the work already done by the Association; we have an abiding faith in its ability to do; we look upon it as the bright and morning star of the poultry industry, the one influence that has had most to do with the marvelous growth of the industry in this country. But the one "stumper" that has confronted the A. P. A. membership booster in the past has been the eternal "where do I come in?" It is not sufficient to quote the "ten reasons," for they have not satisfied.

It must not be understood that these suggestions come from a spirit of criticism; they are from a heart that throbs with hope in the future of an industry and an organization that stand for the amelioration and the elevation of a class that stoops and struggles and falls under the grindings of an abnormal condition, under which man no longer recognizes his obligation as his brother's keeper, and the golden rule is trodden under foot by those who harbor an insatiate greed for gain.

Where, you ask, would we establish this "farm home?" That would be a question for the membership to decide. But it should be contiguous to a good town with good railroad facilities, if possible on an interurban line, and in a section where climatic conditions and natural environments are conducive to successful poultry husbandry. We advocate the claims of no particular section, but we are decided that financial inducements should be a secondary consideration and that other conditions are of paramount importance.

Why not to the country brethren, where the poultry industry was born, where she breathes, lives and has her being?—E. H. D.

Mr. Goodlin's Annual Tour

Our traveling representative, Mr. F. A. Goodlin, will leave this month for his annual tour of the fall and winter fairs and shows. His work opens in Kentucky and will continue in that state until the opening of the Tennessee State Fair in September. Mr. Goodlin's route will be practically the same as last year, finishing the season at Indianapolis or Pittsburg next February. We bespeak for Mr. Goodlin a hearty reception by all the poultrymen who may have the pleasure of meeting him, assuring you that he is a gentleman of high character, and that any confidence reposed in him will not be misplaced.

Last year he wrote nearly seven thousand subscriptions for this magazine, and with the co-operation of this vast army of friends, we trust he will be able to greatly increase the number this year.

One of the most valuable and interesting books for poultrymen that has come to our notice is "The Poultryman's Guide," compiled and edited by T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. The book contains 250 pages, divided into twelve chapters, and covering almost every phase of poultry culture. The editorial work reflects the ability of one who has exercised great care in presenting facts without exaggeration, and has indeed produced a guide which one may safely follow and save himself from loss and disappointment.



STATE CAPITOL, Nashville
Where the A. P. A. Convention will
be held.

A. P. A. Notes and Comments

By E. H. DePOY, Associate Editor



That Pesky Rule 17

No little interest centers around the proposed amendment to Section 17. Heated arguments have been indulged in through the columns of the poultry press, and the question of editor-judges promises to hold the center of the stage at Nashville. Rule 17 is as follows:

"No person in the employ of a poultry journal or other periodical, in which poultry advertising is carried, or who is otherwise connected therewith, as editor, associate editor, owner, part owner or solicitor, shall be permitted to judge at any shows held under these rules."

This proposition is short, but sweeping. Even though it did not seek to disfranchise a great many of the best judges in the association, it could not be enforced. The suggestion is tyrannical and seeks to do injury to a class of men who have done as much or more for the American Poultry Association than any other influence. To

say that these men shall forfeit their license to judge shows conducted under the rules of the association merely because of their connection with a poultry publication is equivalent to asking them to withdraw from the organization; for surely it is not expected that any man who has sufficient intelligence to edit a poultry journal or judge a poultry show would "throw a prize" at the risk of exposure and disgraceful expulsion from the Association.

The proposed amendment to Section 17 is an open challenge to the honesty of every judge in any way connected with a poultry journal. To charge that an editor-judge cannot withstand the temptation to favor his more liberal advertisers is the veriest balderdash, and besides it is not true. It would be just as fair to further amend this section so as to include a breeder who sells stock and eggs, on the assumption that he would show dishonest favor to his customers.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the average show manager would discriminate against a man like Hewes, or Drevenstedt, or some of the others, even if Section 17 should become a law. It may be expected, however, that many of the leading shows will refuse to operate under A. P. A. rules, and that the association will lose much of the influence, heretofore exercised with such splendid results, in the development of our poultry shows, and it is because the managers of many of the best shows will refuse to discriminate against many of the best judges that the rule cannot be enforced.

But why argue? If a judge is

crooked his license should be revoked. And unless he is so proven we insist that the mere fact that a man is an attache of a poultry publication is no indication of weakness tending to dishonesty and any insinuation to the contrary is uncalled for and unfair; and furthermore that Rule 17 should be defeated at Nashville in August, and we believe it will be.

There does not seem to be so much cause for alarm over the financial condition of the American Poultry Association after all. According to financial statements published in the last issue of the Quarterly Bulletin, the total amount in the treasury on April 30, 1912, was \$15,283.50, an increase of \$1,692.80 in three months. The report also states that all branch associations and organizers have been paid refunds due up to April 1, and that there are no outstanding unpaid bills. A fund of \$8,000 is deposited and drawing interest, the fund announced as available for use in the purchase of permanent headquarters.

Would be Licensed to Judge.

Twenty-four applications for judge's license have been filed with the Secretary and will be presented at the Nashville meeting. Sixteen of these apply for a "general" license, as follows:

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorsville, Ill.; E. T. Jacobs; Columbus, Ohio; Julius I. Klein, Macon, Ill.; Chas. G. Hurds, Oakland, Calif.; Frank L. Platt, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Ala.; H. B. Lansden, Manchester, Tenn.; Carl Dare, Osceola,



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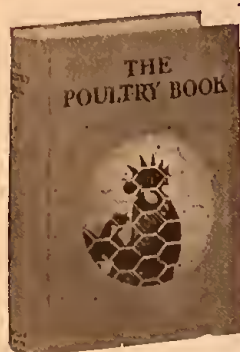
"THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN," the South's largest and best poultry publication, is well established, being now in its ninth year. The experimental stage has been passed, and her place in the field of poultry journalism is established. The mission of this magazine is to assist those who would attain success with poultry. Its editorial policy has ever been aimed at a higher standard for the poultry industry in the South—an increased production of a better product and at a greater profit to the fancy and commercial poultryman.

The various departments in the Industrious Hen are conducted by practical poultrymen, and her contributors are among the best. Articles that are timely and seasonable characterize each issue, and the editorial pages are kept free from abusive personalities. In short, the magazine seeks the highest goods for its patrons and readers and believes that the poultrymen should aim at the highest standard, not alone with the poultry he raises, but in his personal life as well.

A FEW OF THE MANY TOPICS TREATED IN THIS WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK

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By Harrison Weir



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The first adequate and exhaustive practical manual on poultry. It covers every branch of poultry raising, from incubation or hatching to marketing, with special treatment of nearly a hundred distinct varieties of chickens, besides

ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, guinea-fowls, pigeons, and fancy game-fowl.

The regular price of The Poultry Book is \$1.50, but for a limited time we give a copy of the book and a year's subscription to the Industrious Hen for only \$1.50, prepaid.

Eggs in Winter, How to Get Them; Cure for Cholera; Causes of Diarrhoea; Chick Growing and Chick Feeding; Caring for Little Chicks; Feeding with a Purpose; Mating Rhode Island Reds; What Constitutes a Profitable Poultry Farm; Facts About Gapes; Worms in Fowls; Green Feed in Winter; The Leghorns—Past, Present and Future; Warding Off Diseases; Utility Birds; History of Indian Runner Ducks; About In-breeding; How to Care for Breeding Stock; Caponizing; Mating Brown Leghorns; Treatment for Lice; When Should Chickens Perch? How to Get Layers; Summer Care; Varieties for Market; Points in Poultry House Construction; Poultry for Home Use; How to Fatten; Common Mistakes of Farmers; The Pekin Duck; How Many Hens? Feather Eating; How to Care for New Hatches; Profitable Turkey Culture; To Succeed with Farm Poultry; An Egg Preservative.

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What Others Say of this Wonderful Book on Poultry Culture

"HEN AND CHICKS has more good, common sense in it than many of the books on the market. For the beginner it is an excellent guide."—Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

"It is worth more than the price asked for it."—Geo. M. Wells, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"It is the best book in print for beginners in poultry keeping. So arranged that you can find what you want without looking over so much territory."—C. E. Pittman, Commerce, Ga.

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"It's the best thing of the kind I have ever seen, and I am sure that it should be in the hands of every poultry raiser."—H. B. Langdon, Manchester, Tenn.

"Full of good things from start to finish, and will be of great benefit to poultry breeders, and most especially to those who are just starting, where many mistakes are made in the poultry business."—C. H. Dozier, Marion, Ala.

"The book is well worth \$5.00 to anyone interested in poultry keeping. I find it contains everything anyone wishes to know about poultry."—J. C. Clipp, Saultillo, Ind.

"When a book, such as HEN AND CHICKS, of 300 pages, and rich with illustrations, can be obtained for 50c, a purchaser has practically made himself the recipient of a gift."—B. F. Hunter, Paris, Tenn.

"The correct diagnosis and practicable remedy prescribed for cholera alone is worth the price of the book."—Milton Doss, Kimberly, Ala.

"You certainly have volumes boiled down to a small space, and without an exception it is the best book I have ever seen on poultry. It is worth many times the price you ask for it to any man who expects to raise fancy or utility poultry."—J. C. Vaughan, Lebanon, Tenn.

"Many people work in the dark for years for want of the information which your book contains."—V. H. Council, Warrenton, Va.

"Not one page of its 280 is amiss, and in type matter and illustrations it is most creditable to the editor and publisher."—O. F. Sampson, Youag, N. Y.

"Treats of the money making side of the poultry business fully, yet in such a concise and truthful manner that with the help of the splendid index no one need have any trouble in finding just what information they may wish."—Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Ind.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tennessee

PARRISH

Originated the Light Brahma-
White Wyandotte Cross

Columbian Wyandotte

If you want the best in this breed, you had better see my catalogue before buying. I have furnished winners for shows in nearly every state in the union.

T. REID PARRISH

Licensed Poultry Judge

N. Sta., Nashville, Tenn.

CARTER'S BROWN LEGHORNS

STOCK

For Sale October 1st

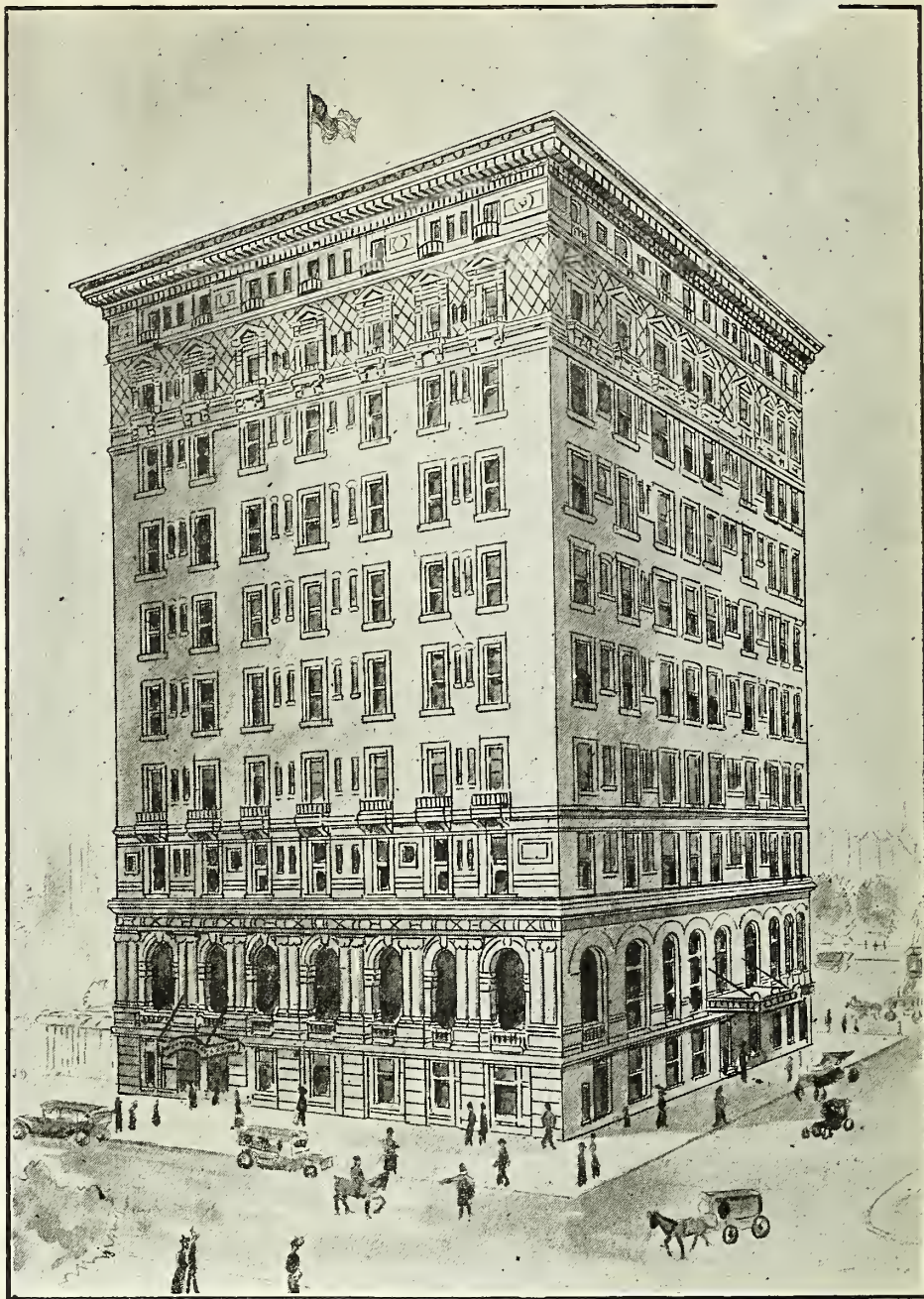
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Dept. I. H., Knoxville, Tenn.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, "Ringlet" Barred Rocks, G. M. B. Turkeys, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Stock and eggs in season. Write us.

MAPLE HILL POULTRY FARM
Route 1, Box 23, Morristown, Tenn.



HOTEL HERMITAGE, Nashville.
This magnificent hotel will be A. P. A. headquarters.

Iowa; Joseph Doyle, Richland, Iowa; Oscar E. Miles, Columbus, Ohio; D. D. Whittaker, Northfield, Ohio; Densmore T. Duncan, Salt Lake City, Utah; Fred Moulder, Buffalo, N. Y.; James E. Greenwald, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Bridges, Seymour, Ind.; John C. Snyder, Topeka, Kansas.

Eight have made application as specialty judges, as follows: Claude E. Coe, Lexington, Ohio; H. M. Close, Newark, Ohio; Tom H. Woods, Fayette, Mo.; E. L. Barrett, Wauseon, Ohio; J. Courtney Punderford, Freneau, N. Y.; D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Texas; C. Jackson, Haysville, Pa.; M. C. Richardson, Jr., Front Royal, Va.

The American Poultry Association will hold its sessions at Nashville, Tenn., in August, in the State Capitol Building, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. No better place could be secured for the meetings, as the Capitol Building is situated on a high hill in the center of the city, and the immense hall is at all times cool and inviting. A splendid gallery surrounds the Legislative Hall, which will accommodate all the visitors and citizens

who are interested in poultry and care to attend the Conventions.

Through Capt. T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Tennessee, the State Capitol Building was tendered the American Poultry Association for their use while in session in the city of Nashville. T. F. Peck himself is much interested in the poultry industry in Tennessee, and as Chairman of the State Fair Board of Trustees has done much for the poultry breeders in his State.

Points of interest to be seen at the Capitol are famous statutes of Andrew Jackson, Tomb of former President of the United States James K. Polk, statue of Sam Davis, of Confederate fame, Library, display of Mineral and Agricultural resources of State of Tennessee, panoramic view of entire city of Nashville from dome of building.

President H. G. Spaulding of the Arkansas Branch, has appointed a legislative committee composed of G. C. Watkins, Fort Smith; A. G. Russell, Pine Bluff, and T. F. Rogers of Texarkana, to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature of that State, asking for an appropriation to be used

for demonstration in agricultural schools. This committee was instructed to mail each member of the Association a copy of the bill and to urge their hearty co-operation in having the bill passed.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted at the March meeting:

Be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Arkansas Branch of the American Poultry Association, do hereby publicly express our disapproval and condemn the use of faked and retouched photos and cuts of poultry in advertising matter of every description, as being unworthy of business men of the highest integrity and misleading to the public. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the poultry press and that we urge them to decline publishing such cuts unless they are marked "Ideal," or a note of explanation is appended.

Be it Resolved, That the members of the Association will not knowingly patronize any show or fair association permitting hucksters to compete or exhibit.

Mr. Roger V. Harp, of Lexington, Ky., is among the successful judges who placed the ribbons at several of the Kentucky fairs last fall, and has already been assigned several engagements for this year. Mr. Harp's work has always given universal satisfaction. He is a prominent member of the American Poultry Association and has served most acceptably as secretary of his State Branch. For several years Mr. Harp has been regarded as one of the successful poultrymen of Kentucky.

New Branch Associations.

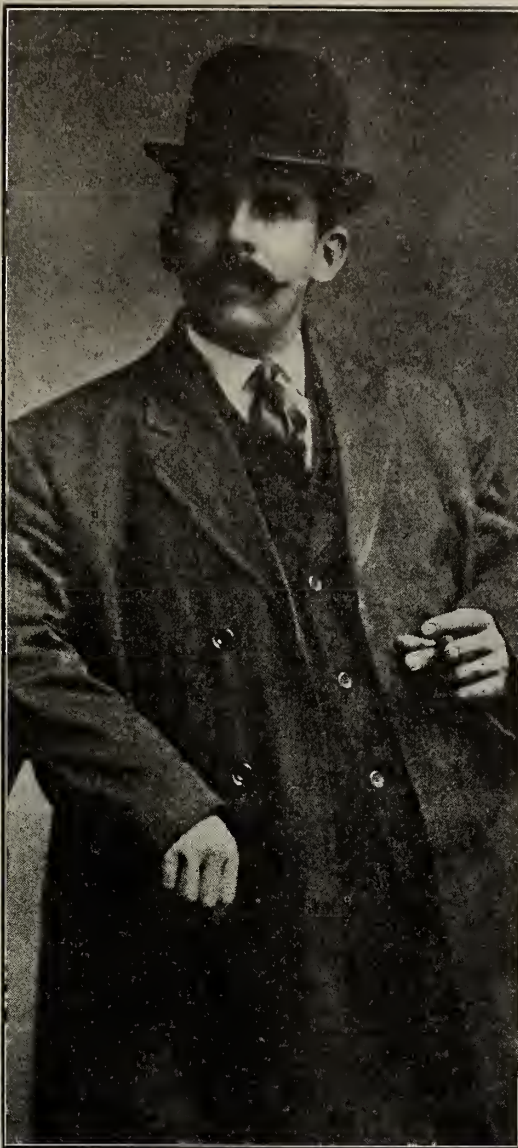
Montana—President, C. S. Norton, R. 3, Bozeman; Secretary, C. A. Greenfield, 924 W. Quartz St., Butte.

Florida—President, G. W. Parkhill, Jacksonville; Secretary, C. Fred Ward, Winter Park.

New Hampshire—President, Luther Robbins, Hollis Depot; Secretary, E. W. Cunningham, Exeter.

Mr. Campbell has received orders for nearly four thousand copies of the new Standard. These are being shipped direct by the printers, and many are now in the hands of patient purchasers. Five orders aggregating 190 Standards were cancelled on account of delay in publishing.

Mr. Ben S. Myers, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, who holds a judge's license from the American Poultry Association, will appear in his duster at some of the Kentucky fairs this year. Last year Mr. Myers officiated at a number of the leading Southern shows. He was one of the judges at the Southern International Poultry Association show at Atlanta last winter, where his work gave eminent satisfaction. Mr. Myers is the senior member of the firm of Ben S. Myers & Son, breeders of Black Langshans, a firm famous throughout the country for high quality and fair dealing.



J. N. A. MURKIN, Nashville, Tenn.
Chairman Committee on Invitation and in charge of arrangements for A. P. A. Convention at Nashville.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The committee having in charge the arrangement and entertainment for the American Poultry Association Convention in Nashville in August, reports much interest being taken in this year's meeting in Nashville. Letters are being received daily by the committee from almost every section of the country, from the breeders and members indicating their intention of attending the Nashville meeting. Everything has practically been arranged at Nashville for the big convention, and it is expected that the meeting this year will be not only the largest but one of the most interesting ever held in the history of the association. Mr. John A. Murkin is general chairman, to whom all letters should be addressed relative to anything pertaining to the convention.

The following interesting letter has been sent to the members of the West Virginia Branch by the executive committee of that branch:

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Branch was held at the Chancellor Hotel in Parkersburg, June 12, 1912, which was attended by President Horace Atwood, Secretary Thos. S. Meek, Executive Committeemen W. R. Carson and Geo. B. Bowles, and election Commissioner Rev. Archibald Moore.

Save those sneezing, swollen headed fowls

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

is guaranteed satisfactory treatment. Money back if it ever fails you. All dealers sell on this guarantee. Prices 50c and \$1.00.

FREE: A copy of the famous Conkey Poultry Book, 20 p. for name of dealer and stamps 4c.

The G. E. Conkey Co.
CLEVELAND, O. DEP'T 17

At this meeting the ballots cast in the recent election were canvassed, with the following result:

For president: Horace Atwood 17; C. Lee Reynolds 4. For vice-president: Dr. A. K. Kessler 17; E. M. Dille 4. For secretary: Thos S. Meek 14; W. D. Corder 6. For executive committeemen: Geo. B. Bowles 11; W. R. Carson 10; W. G. Miller 5; Fred L. Summers 5; H. H. March 4; C. C. Coffman 2.

The accounts of the secretary-treasurer were examined and found to be correct. The cash balance on hand is \$91.92.

The Berkeley County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Martinsburg, presented a request for the official show for the season of 1912-13 and offered in return therefor to furnish at least eight new members. Their proposition was accepted and the official show of the Branch will be held at Martinsburg, November 27-30, 1912. Detailed announcement of the show will be made later.

The next annual meeting of the Branch will be held at Charleston, in conjunction with the meeting of the other State agricultural societies. The meeting will occur sometime during the session of the next legislature on a date yet to be determined. Official notice of this meeting will be made later.

Mr. W. R. Carson was elected representative to the coming session of the American Poultry Association at Nashville, Tenn., with power to appoint his own alternate.

It is the desire of the Executive Committee that each individual member of the Branch, lend his efforts this year toward promoting as large a display as possible at the official show and to securing a larger number of new members. Your Branch is now well established in the work of bettering poultry affairs in West Virginia and needs your enthusiastic support that its efforts may reach their greatest efficiency.

Amendments galore will be presented at the annual convention in August. Doubtless the constitution should be revised, but it is a matter that should be given much thought. The proposed amendments are published in the last issue of the Quarterly Bulletin, and every member of the Association should give them a careful reading.

Petitions have been filed for admission to the Standard of Thoroughbred Games and single comb Red Pyle Leghorns.

SENSATIONAL BARGAIN SALE OF POULTRY

1000 WHITE LEGHORN FEMALES 10 months to 2 years old, the lot @ \$1.00 each, many prize winners in this lot. Now in molt yet laying about 300 eggs per day. Molting now will be in full lay by October. This is a money making flock for anyone.

100 S. C. R. I. Reds at \$1.50 each, good ones

50 Barred Rocks at \$1.00 each, a bargain

Champion Buff Leghorns at \$2.90 each

Champion Brown Leghorns at \$2.00 each

Champion Buff Rocks at \$2.50 each

Extra White Orpington Pullets at \$3.50 each

Buff Orpingtons at \$3.00 each

The value we are offering you at these prices is sensational. The stock is in the pink of condition. We guarantee satisfaction. Place orders direct from this advertisement.

THE LACKAWANNA POULTRY FARMS, : Jacksonville, Fla.

Flotsam & Jetsam

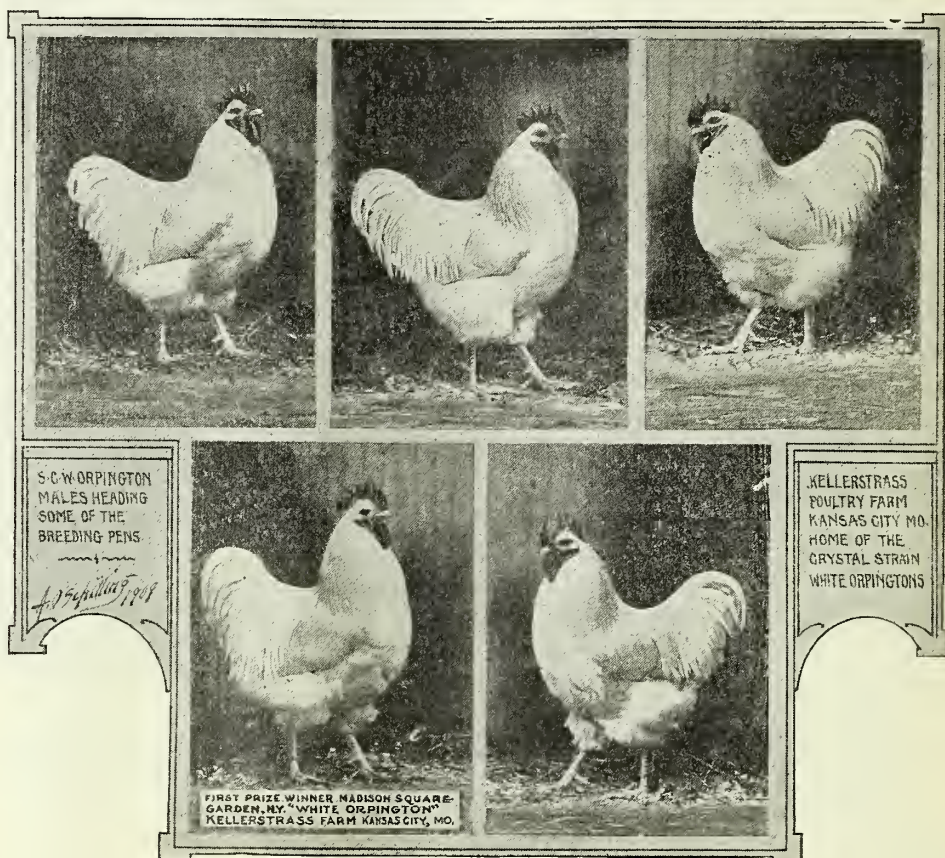
By The ASSOCIATE EDITOR

President Houston Dudley of the Board of Trade has appointed James M. Frank, E. L. Doak, Frank Davis, John A. Murkin and P. G. R. Barnett members of the poultry committee for 1912. This committee will have highly important work this year, in view of the fact that the annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held in Nashville in August. Knoxville and other of our leading Southern cities would do well to emulate the example of Nashville in the appointment of poultry committees to work with the Board of Trade. Nashville is easily leading all other Southern cities in promoting the poultry industry, and we doubt if any other city in the United States has seen more genuine boosting and practical demonstration work during the past year. We would like to see the permanent headquarters of the A. P. A. out near Nashville on the Gallatin or Franklin interurban line, with a practical experiment station in connection.

B. L. Gill, State Commissioner of Banking, at Austin, Texas, has received an inquiry from F. F. Paschall, Cashier of the First State Bank of Leesburg, Texas, which is puzzling him. It reads:

"I have a new depositor, and I do not know how to handle the lady's account. A white hen comes in every morning and deposits an egg behind the vault door; please inform me how to handle this account." It was while the price of eggs was high that this hen selected the bank vault as the place for depositing her eggs. Mr. Paschall says she evidently has a due appreciation of their value.

Backers of innovations in the vacation school program for this year estimate that work of children in the school gardens at Los Angeles, Calif.,



will cut at least \$250,000 from the annual cost of living for Los Angeles families. Scientific poultry raising is one of the things which the director, Mrs. Marc Larkey, will introduce. By instructions in the modern art of intensive farming, Mrs. Larkey says that she expects her ten thousand pupils to be formidable competitors of the market gardeners. Not only will the pupils' work supply their own tables, but part of the city markets' demands as well. The board of education has bought several additional parcels of land for use of pupils.

Unskilled handling of poultry and eggs costs the people of the United States \$45,000,000 annually, is the conclusion of the Missouri State Board of Health, after six months investigation. The price of eggs is higher than

ever says the report, and competition is keen but the producer gains nothing. Because of the large number of farmers who are careless in marketing their eggs, the careful farmer is forced to accept the same price as is paid his less industrious neighbor. In Kansas alone this loss is estimated at more than a million dollars a year.

Vidalia, Ga., is to have the largest poultry business in that section of the country, a citizen of that place having gone into it on a large scale and having already invested several thousand dollars in stock alone over and above his investments in land and houses. Both fancy and plain breeds will be given attention and the pigeon lofts will be the most extensive in the South. Poultry and eggs have figured as two of the highest items of produce in this section of

**ONE GALLON
ZENOLEUM
\$1.50 Ex. Paid**

We will send ONE gallon of Famous Zenoleum Disinfectant and Lice Killer, enough to make 2 whole barrels, one hundred gallons in solution, for \$1.50 Prepaid. This is the poultry remedy you see recommended so often in the writings of great authorities. It is used by 46 Agricultural Colleges and the leading fanciers of the world. Book "Chicken Chat" sent free. THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 201 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, the Best in South

I am the only breeder in the South and the second in the United States to win over American, Asiatic and English classes. My birds have never failed to win first where shown. At Asheville, N. C., December, 1910, I won silver cup for the highest scoring cock in show, all classes competing. At Appalachian Exposition I won 1st and 3d pullet, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2d and 3d hen. At Morristown, Tenn., Dec., 1911, in a very large class, I won 1st, 2d and 3d pullet, 1st, 2d and 3d cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 2d cock and 1st pen. At Asheville, N. C., Dec., 1911, in a class of 103, I won 1st and 4th pullet, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pen and silver cup for the best hen in the show. Other winnings too numerous to mention. A few nice cockerels for sale for quick buyers. Eggs from above pens, \$3.00 for 15 eggs. Director in National Part. Wyandotte Club. Reference, Unaka Nat. Bank.

R. A. SWADLEY : : Johnson City, Tenn.



Georgia and the promoters feel confident the experiment will prove successful.

A. V. Jones, a retired farmer and ex-clerk of the superior court and country treasurer at Jasper, Ga., who lives in town and keeps some poultry for table use, exhibited an egg laid by a Rhode Island Red hen, which, so far as that community is able to show, is a record breaker. The egg measured 7 1-2 inches around the short way, and 9 1-2 inches around the long way, and weighed six ounces, being the weight of three ordinary-sized hen's eggs.

It remained for Toombs county, Ga., to produce the pattern for a regular "boarding house" chicken. One that will best fill the bill of these places has been hatched in the barn-yard of a resident of Vidalia. The chicken has four legs, four wings and the better part of two backs, with only one breast, neck and head. The chicken is the property of Representative W. F. Peacock. The legs are all well formed and the wings are regular in shape.

The following is what a school boy thought of the hen when asked by his teacher to write an essay:

"The hen air the rooster's better half. She lays an egg a day when eggs is plentiful, an' when you need eggs she quits. The henn onle haz two hands an' them is used for her feet, too. Henns is peckular fowls. They wil travel a blok to scratch upp a small grub wirm out uv a new maid garden when they cud a got six wirms like it fer half the wurrk in the alley. Henns start fites. One gott in our flour bed las' year an' Pop hadd to lick two men, a boy an' a dog to git it off. Henns maik good supe when young. When they git old they air et in Boardin' houses along with prunes."

Mrs. John Douglas, a poultry raiser of Nabob, Barren County, Ky., had a turkey hen to sicken and die a few days ago. Sometime later she is said to have missed a fine gobbler, and after a long search found the gobbler sitting on a nest of eggs, where the hen had been sitting. The gobbler is so faithful he rarely ever comes off the nest for nourishment, and when he

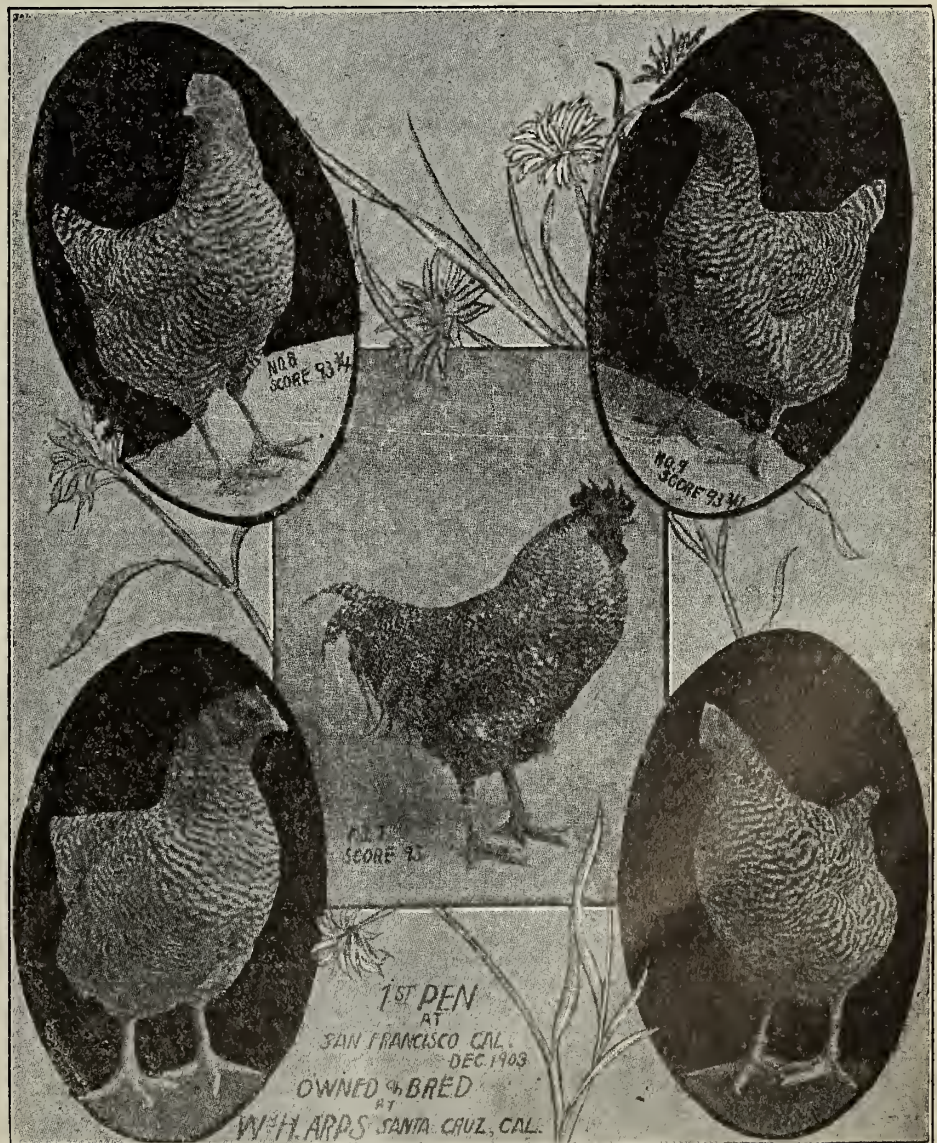
does he returns just as soon as he has eaten.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Six Barred Rock hens at the Ontario Agricultural College in twelve months laid 1,301 eggs, the records of each hen being 243, 252, 256, 268 and 282 eggs, respectively.

What of the poultry crop this year? Not within a quarter of a century, says the Cincinnati Produce News has the weather in all sections been as inauspicious as this spring. Continued cold prevented the eggs from going into the incubators until after the

hatching should have been over. Not only were hatches late but the percentage of non-productive eggs is alarming. From every section comes the report that the flocks from the incubators or from sitting hens are the smallest ever known. Whether this was lack of fertility or because the eggs chilled after they were placed for hatching no one seems to know. Whatever the cause the production is 25 per cent short of an average year.


The unusual amount of spring rain has been death to much young poultry. This is general. As near as we can learn the maturity of poultry this



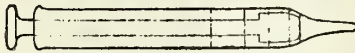
WHITE WYANDOTTES AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES

J. C. FISHEL & SON

Box H, Hope, Ind.



"OCULUM"



FRIEND OF FOWLS

"OCULUM" will make you more eggs, more meat, more money. It will make your poultry pay. It will cure Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea, Sore-head, Gapes and Canker. Hundreds of cures absolutely prove it. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Sample free; send 10c for packing and mailing. Any dissatisfied user gets money back.

Hancock Inoculum Co., Inc., Dept. M, Salem, Virginia



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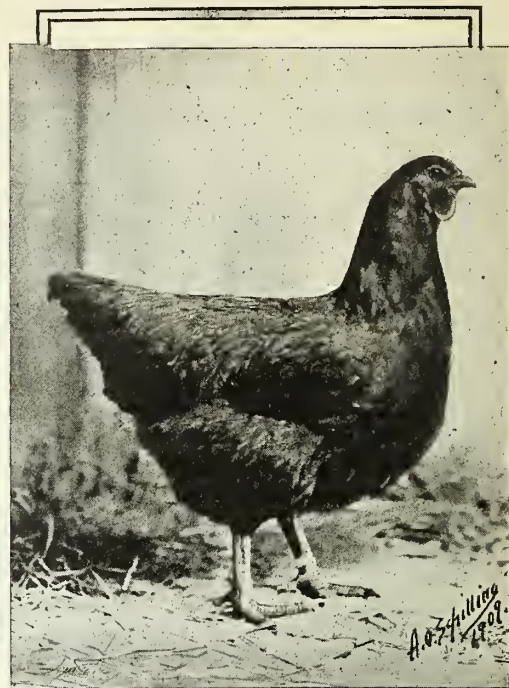
White WYANDOTTES

THE SNOW DRIFT STRAIN

Remember that I am the originator of this famous strain of WHITE WYANDOTTES. This strain has proven itself in many of the leading shows I have ten grand pens mated this season of some of the best WHITE WYANDOTTES in this country. My WHITE WYANDOTTES won in seven shows, twenty-eight first prizes out of a possible thirty-five; twenty-six second prizes; five thirds, five fourths and three fifths. I have also added to my great strain the entire flock of WHITE WYANDOTTES of the Buckeye Poultry Farm, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This includes their good will, all their winners, ribbons, etc. If you want Blue Ribbon Winners, breeders that will produce winners, or eggs, I can furnish you and guarantee satisfaction. Write for Mating List.

C. A. BESUDEN

R. R. No. 2, Box 49, : : SHARONVILLE, O.



R-CR-1 RED PULLET FROM FIRST PRIZE PEN AT KANSAS CITY & CLEVELAND SHOWS 1909
Bred & Owned By
RIDGE VIEW FARM WILLOUGHBY O.

year will not exceed 70 per cent of an average. This means less pullets to lay in the winter and less stock to market. Feed has been so high as to cause many farmers to market their fowls and less than ordinary will be carried over. Considering all these circumstances we cannot hope for cheap poultry this fall nor cheap eggs next spring.

Mr. Nat. T. Chambers, of Greene county, Tenn., boasts of owning the oldest hen on record, so far as he knows. She is of the old fashioned Dominique breed and is 22 years old, but lays an egg every day. Twenty years ago she had the misfortune to get all of the toes on her left foot frozen off, which only makes her more valuable according to her owner, for she cannot scratch up the garden. The house in which Mr. Chambers and family reside is over 100 years old, being one of the first brick houses erected in East Tennessee. Mr. Chambers is also owner of a horse that is now over 32 years of age.

With Reason.

"I think," said the old rooster, "you are making a most tremendous racket over one egg."

"Perhaps you don't know," clucked the old hen, "that eggs are worth 2½ cents apiece these days."

"That's exactly what I'm kicking about" returned the rooster. "It takes a whole dozen of such eggs as the one you are cackling over, madam, to look like 30 cents. Now stop your noise!"—Ex.

Denmark exports 200,000,000 eggs per annum and every shell is so stamped that its producer may be quickly traced if the egg is bad. With such care Denmark has a big trade and holds it. What is good for Denmark would also be a good thing for the United States.

Columbus deftly stood the egg on end, then waited for the applause. "That's all right enough," said the



ROYAL STRAIN BARRED ROCKS

ARE STILL WINNING

WON 1st pullet, Charlotte, N. C., 1909; 3d cockerel, 1st hen, Atlanta, Ga., 1910; 1st cock, Augusta, Ga., 1910; 2d hen, Charlotte, N. C., 1910; 3d cock, 5th cockerel, 4th hen, 4th pullet, Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 1911; 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th cockerel, 2d cock, 3d and 4th hen, 2d pen, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 1911, H. P. Schwab, judge. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting of 15, two settings for \$5.00.

DES-RENA POULTRY YARDS
GREENVILLE, S. C.

**SINGLE
COMB**

BUFF LECHORNS

Campbell's Buffs the best in the South. Blue Ribbon winners wherever shown.

At the Great Appalachian Exposition, won Grand Prize Silver Medal and Diploma for Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean Class, also eleven ribbons on Seven entries; specials for shape and color. At Asheville, 1910, won Grand Prize Gold Medal and Diploma for Best Cockerel in the Show. Two grand prize Silver Medals and Diplomas won this winter on one cockerel for best cockerel in shows. One pen of nice S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS and prize-winning INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Write for my Mating List before placing your orders elsewhere.

MRS. C. B. CAMPBELL, - - Asheville, N. C.
THE LEADING BUFF LEGHORN SPECIALIST OF THE SOUTH.

Secretary-Treasurer North Carolina Branch A. P. A.; Third Vice-President of American Leghorn Club; State Vice-President of the American Buff Leghorn Club.

WANTED To stock large egg farms with S. C. WHITE LECHORNS Lawson's Blue Ribbon strain

They are the Egg Machines. Stock and eggs from one to one thousand. Write us.

WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM

A. J. LAWSON & SONS, Proprietors.

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 2, CLEVELAND, TENN.

DOBBS' PERFECTION S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Win at Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga., Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., Little Rock, Ark., and Tupelo, Miss., a grand total of Sixteen First, Nine Second, Eleven Third, Nine Fourth and Three Fifth Prizes—two more First Prizes than all my competitors combined—and at these shows I met in competition with the big Red breeders, who advertise "Best Reds in the World," that their Reds "Lead the World," etc., breeders who have won at such noted shows as Madison Square Garden, Grand Central Palace, Boston and other noted shows. I entered my Reds at shows where I expected to meet the leading Red breeders and did meet them, and for my Reds to come out with Sixteen First Prizes, two more firsts than all competitors combined in six shows, in four States and under six different judges, was A GRAND WINNING FOR SUPREMACY AND CHAMPIONSHIP; and in these six shows my Reds won Three Sweepstakes out of a possible five for Best Cock in the Show, all varieties competing. My Reds won every Shape Special offered on male in these six shows; R. I. Red Club cup at Knoxville, Tenn., for best Red cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen in show, with numbers of other shape and color specials; A. P. A. Medal for best Red cockerel, and seven silver cups at these shows; and Grand Sweepstakes for Best Cockerel in the show over all varieties at Augusta, Ga. Note winnings of other breeders when in competition with my Reds.

Send for Mating List and be among the winners in S. C. Rhode Island Reds at your next show by buying eggs now. Am booking orders for exhibition birds to be conditioned and delivered later. EGGS—\$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Have about 200 head of stock to go at \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00; worth twice these prices, but need the room. Every bird guaranteed to please or your money back.

CHARLEY DOBBS

Gainesville, Georgia

P. S.—See my White Orpington advertisement in this issue.

audience, "but show us how to buy a really fresh egg."

Frowning grimly, Columbus replaced the egg in his coat pocket and sailed for America.—Life.

A hungry customer seated himself at a table in an American restaurant and ordered a chicken pie. When it arrived he raised the lid and sat gazing at the contents intently for a while. Finally he call the waiter.

"Look here, Sam, what have you brought me?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"Chicken pie, you black rascal!" the customer replied. "Chicken pie? Why there's not a piece of chicken in it, and never was. Why do you call it chicken pie? I never heard of such a thing?"

"Dat's all right, boss. Dey don't have to be no chicken in a chicken pie. Dey ain't no dog in a dog biscuit, is dey?"—Ex.

GOOD LAYING RECORDS.

Elizabeth, Tenn., May 27, 1912.

Editor of the Industrious Hen, Dear Sir—Seeing an article in your paper of a splendid laying record of 9 Ancona pullets, that layed 86 eggs in 23 days, I just felt like I wanted to tell what my chicks were doing. I have 9 White Opington pullets that layed 124 eggs in 23 days and in the meantime I set 2 of them; and 3 were broody and I penned them up for several days. Now I think that is a record. Now I say like L. A. George, isn't it time for people to go to raising the thorough-bred chickens. I also have 3 Barred Plymouth pullets that layed 57 eggs in 23 days, and 7 White Indian Games layed 53 eggs in 19 days. I have some splendid egg records, but this is my first attempt to say anything about it to a paper. Yours respectfully, MRS. BESSIE JENKINS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1912.

Editor Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn., Dear Sir: Since writing you concerning the egg record of a pen of nine Ancona pullets, an account of which appeared in the May issue of your paper, this pen has established an even better record for itself. This pen produced a total of 184 eggs during the 30 days of April,



an average of 20 for each bird. Is this not a good record for birds that are at this date less than seven months old? They began laying on March 8th and to date have laid 362 eggs. We would be pleased to know if other breeds are able to show a similar achievement at so early an age. Yours truly, COLE & GEORGE.

The Purdue dry mash for chicks is made by mixing two pounds each of cornmeal, bran, shorts and beefscraps to which is added one-half pound of charcoal. Keep this in a self-feeding hopper in front of them at all times, beginning with the tenth day.

QUINTESENT ANCONAS

Winners at Madison Square, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere.

8 WEEKS CHICKS

In trios and pens—little feathered beauties well on their way. Sex guaranteed. Express prepaid on eggs. Safe delivery guaranteed.

H. E. PORTRUM

Rogersville : : Tennessee

WHITING'S PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PARTRIDGE Plymouth Rocks are the greatest of utility fowls. This is no mere claim. It can be proved.

They proved their EGG LAYING ABILITY by outlaying a big field in a year's contest. They mature quickly and are laying at 7 months. They grow big, have a yellow carcass and wonderfully fine meat. They are sturdy. Their dark color is well suited to town and city raising. Combining the Rock shape with the Partridge coloring they are wonderfully beautiful. Eggs from Noftzger bred fowls reduced from \$5 to \$3 until September 1, only.

—PERCY H. WHITING

24 LEGBANDS FREE MAKE YOUR HENS PAY



We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and renewing subscriber to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. 86 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclose money order or stamps. Mention "Leg Bands" when subscribing under this offer.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

SEND FOR **Fishel's Special Sale List of White Wyandottes**
J. C. FISHEL & SON : : **Box H, Hope, Ind.**

BALLARD'S INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

At the Great Appalachian Exposition, 1911, in the largest class of Indian Runners ever shown in the United States, we won all firsts. Certified pen average 225 eggs each per duck in one year. We are the oldest Indian Runner breeders in the South. Choice breeders from the three varieties for sale after June 15th, at one-half price. Write for catalogue. CLAYTON I. BALLARD White Pine, Tennessee.

Water Fowl and Turkeys

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING DUCKS.

The feeding and management of poultry has been studied by a number of the stations. In most cases the work has been confined to chickens, although some noteworthy investigations have been conducted with geese. Quite recently three of the stations have reported experiments with ducks.

The Michigan Station studied the comparative growth made by 39 young ducks and the same number of chickens on similar rations. The ducks were two weeks old at the beginning of the test and were fed middlings, corn, and bran, together with the necessary grit and green food (lettuce), and were given the run of a small yard with a grass patch. The chickens were fed bran and relatively more corn meal than the ducks, but had no middlings. They were also given lettuce and allowed the run of a grass plot. Both chickens and ducks were given skim milk in addition to the other food. At the beginning of the test the ducks weighed 13.25 pounds and the chickens 7.5 pounds. In five weeks the ducks were nearly ready for the early market and had gained 108.75 pounds. They had

eaten 41.3 pounds of corn, 93.1 pounds of middlings, 43.4 pounds of bran, 59 pounds of lettuce, and 88 pounds of skim milk. The total cost of a pound of gain was 1.9 cents. In the same period the chickens had gained 22.5 pounds and had consumed 52.2 pounds of corn, 25.9 pounds of bran, 46 pounds of lettuce, and 44.3 pounds of skim milk. The total cost of a pound of gain was 4.84 cents. In discussing the profits, corn and bran are rated at \$14 and middlings at \$15 per ton, milk at 20 cents per hundred, and lettuce at 1 cent per pound. The ducks gained much more rapidly than the chickens and the gains were more economically made. The chickens were not large enough for market at the close of the test and the feeding was continued for some time before they were sold.

At the North Carolina Station, 18 Pekin ducks were fed for fifty-six days from the time they were hatched. At the beginning of the test the total food consisted of 4.4 ounces of corn meal and an equal amount of bran per head daily, while at the close of the test, 6 pounds 10 ounces of meal, 4 pounds 3 ounces of bran, and 3 pounds 5 ounces of bone were fed daily. In addition to the grain an amount of fine grit equal to one-sixth of the weight of the grain, and chopped green clover equal to one-fourth the bulk of the ration were also fed. All the feed was mixed with water to a crumbly mass and fed in troughs. No water was allowed except for drinking purposes. In this test corn

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY

Our two BIG FREE BOOKS tell YOU how. OUR New 1912 Hatcher and Brooders will give you stronger chickens and will save half the cost. Write for FREE BOOKS today and we will tell you how to MAKE your poultry pay better than the rest of the farm.



Cycle Hatcher Company,
433 Lehigh Ave.,
Elmira, N. Y.

meal, cut bone, and grit were each rated at 1 cent per pound and wheat bran at 0.9 cent per pound. Account was also taken of the value of the clover fed, the eggs set, and the food of hens carrying the ducks. The ducks weighed 2 ounces when hatched, and 4 pounds 15½ ounces at the close of the test. The cost of a pound of grain was 5.05 cents; that is, the ducks cost on an average 25 cents to fatten and were sold for 50 cents each.

Experiments at the New York State Station showed that ducks did not thrive and make rapid growth unless they were fed a considerable amount of animal matter, the most rapid and economical gains being made when from 40 to 50 per cent of the protein of the ration was supplied in the form of animal matter.—Bulletin 107, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

ENGLISH INDIAN RUNNER CLUB OF AMERICA.

You may be interested to know that breeders of English Runners have organized the "English Indian Runner Club of America." Officers until July, 1913—Pres., O. F. Sampson, Youngs, N. Y.; Sect.-Treas., W. J. Patton, Glenview, Ill. We will have a Board of Directors of 12 leading breeders in all parts of the country. We have adopted the English Standard, and the club will join the A. P. A. and secure the English Runners a place in American Standard. We will soon issue a Club catalog with breeders names, etc. We desire every English breeder to write for blanks, etc. at once.

S. C. Buff Leghorn Eggs

From exhibition pens, \$1.50, from utility pens, \$1.00 for 15.

No more Partridge Plymouth Rock eggs to offer till the end of May, when they will be \$2.50 for 15.

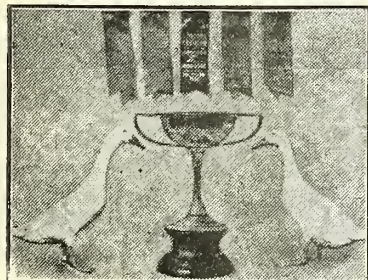
O. D. BOYCOTT. Greensboro, N. C.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. Black Minorcas, Fawn Indian Runner Ducks, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Orpingtons, S. C. White Orpingtons, Bourbon Red Turkeys.

WAYNE POULTRY FARMS,
Waynesville, : : Ohio

Buff and White WYANDOTTES

S. C. LEGHORNS. Prize winning stock and eggs for sale. Write for catalogue. Square Deal Poultry Farm, Box J., Maysville, Ky.



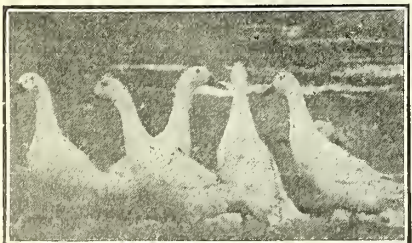
Our Blue Ribbon Cup Winners

White I. R. Ducks

We believe that we have the finest flock in the world, at least our birds have won this honor.

Can furnish you Blue Ribbon winners for any show, can also spare a few choice breeders very reasonable. Will sell EGGS the remainder of the season at \$3.00 per twelve straight.

Hermitage Farm
Box 62, Hendersonville, Tenn.



Rhodes' White INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

ORIGINATOR OF THE RHODES STRAIN

Great layers of large white eggs. Can spare a few choice breeders. Eggs, \$5.00 per 12.

MRS. A. N. RHODES : New Castle, Indiana

GREAT BARGAIN SALE OF RUNNER DUCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS

We find ourselves with large flocks of RUNNER DUCKS and WHITE ORPINGTONS that we must turn into money at once. If you desire to buy any of these, now is your chance. Write us for our very low prices on really good stock.

MUNNIMAKER POULTRY FARM : Normandy, Tennessee

Poultry Shows & Associations

By JAS. B. DISMUKES.



M. H. SMITH, Abingdon, Va.

Mr. Smith has served the Abingdon Poultry show in the capacity of Secretary for several years. He is a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and his birds are winners in many of the South's leading shows.

SHOW DATES.

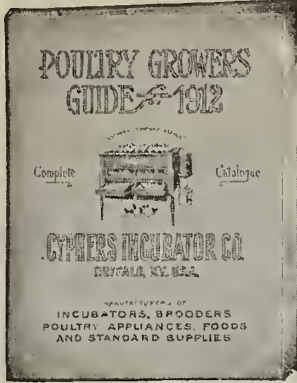
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 16-20.
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Sept. 23-28, 1912.
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Oct. 21-26.
Corsicana, Texas, Dec. 11-14, 1912.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 19-22, 1912.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23-28, 1912.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14-17, 1913.

A movement was started last year by a large number of the most prominent poultry breeders in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, looking to the formation of a stock company for the purpose of holding annually at Louisville, Ky., which is considered one of the best points in the United States, an annual national poultry exhibit. The company has just been completed and the State Armory Building at Louisville, one of the largest as well as the best lighted buildings in the United States has been secured for the first great annual show which will be held December 23 to 28.

In looking over the field for a secretary for this important annual poultry exhibition the management unanimously decided on Mr. John A. Murkin of Nashville. Mr. Murkin has had considerable experience in handling big shows, being connected with the great Coliseum Show at Chicago, the National Fancier's Club show at Indianapolis, and the great Tennessee State Fair show at Nashville.

The Louisville show, which will be known as the "Great South Central Show," is to be made one of the greatest poultry exhibitions in the United States. Ample capital and some of the most prominent breeders in the

EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY-KEEPERS



We manufacture more than one hundred articles for up-to-date, progressive poultry-men and women. Every article warranted to be as represented and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Standard goods we manufacture and sell include following:

Incubators	Laying Mash	Pigeon Supplies
Brooders	Short-Cut Alfalfa	Lice Powder
Brood Coops	Mealed Alfalfa	Roost Supports
Chick Shelters	Full-Nest Egg Food	Roosting Paper
Brooder Stoves	Nodi Charcoal	Spray Pumps
Leg Bands	Poultry Remedies	Powder Guns
Caponizing Sets	Napcreol (Disinfectant)	Wire Fencing
Chick Food	Anti-Fly Pest	Bone Cutters
Developing Food	Egg Preservative	Chick Markers
Growing Mash	Fumigating Candles	Bone Mills
Fattening Mash	Drinking Fountains	Root Cutters
Scratching Food	Grit and Shell Boxes	Nest Eggs
Fertile Egg Mash	Food & Water Holders	Poultry Books

Our Complete Catalog for 1912 consists of 244 pages, 7½x10 inches, and contains an illustrated description of all goods we manufacture. Eight valuable chapters on "Cyphers Company Way" of increasing egg-yield, producing prime table poultry, etc. Latest labor-saving devices and money-making ideas. FREE, postpaid, to any address if you mention that you saw our advertisement in this paper. Address Home Offices, or Branch Store nearest you.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 13, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: NEW YORK, N.Y. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. OAKLAND, CAL.
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GABHART'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Fifty hens and five cocks for sale at a bargain. Also pullets and cockerels in large or small lots. You know my show record.

W. E. GABHART

Box M, Behan, Ky.

CHOICE POULTRY YARDS

Nine Varieties: S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (Specialty), S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE and S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. S. HAMBURGS, and BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS. Breeding yards composed of the very best and finest to be seen in any yards. Some fine breeders for sale at reasonable prices, backed by our guarantee. Send us your orders; we will send you the very best we can afford for the price, and guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Catalogue free.

J. P. SWIFT & SON, : Waynesville, N. C.

BARRETT'S BLUE RIBBON STRAIN

MOTTLED ANCONAS

Are the kind that Win and Lay. Also S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock for sale. Eggs at half price after 1st of May. Write me for My Mating List and Winnings.

L. M. BARRETT, : : Morristown, Tenn.

RICHARDSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, BALTIMORE, HAGERSTOWN, won this season five firsts, four seconds, four thirds, one fourth, five fifths. WRITE YOUR WANTS.

M. C. RICHARDSON, JR. : Front Royal, Va.

MEMBER RED CLUB and AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EADY'S S. C. R. I. REDS

Winners at many leading shows—Birmingham, Mobile and Gadsden, Ala.; Houston, Texas; Meridian, Miss., and Tullahoma, Tenn. At the Alabama State Fair, 1910, we won three cups—two Club cups, one the Rhode Island Red Club of America for the best winnings; one the National Single Comb Rhode Island Red Club cup for the best pen of Reds. Won the other cup for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. We won first pen at the Alabama State Fair, at Birmingham, three years in succession. We have won six cups in the last three years. Pens mated January first. We are now selling eggs at half price, per setting of 15. Send your order today. Some good stock for sale, write for prices.

C. W. EADY, Guntersville, Alabama

Buff Ply. Rocks, "Giant" Strain Bronze Turkeys and Indian Runner Ducks

Quality backed by years of careful breeding. Our birds are winners in our hands and customers at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis and Atlanta. If you wish quality, combined with honorable treatment, we can fill your orders and at prices most reasonable. Stock in either variety mated, no kin, and in any number. Write for prices, etc.

J. C. CLIPP - - Box 700, Saltillo, Ind.



RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS

HALF PRICE SALE NOW ON. Eggs, baby chicks, stock. Send in your order at once. Get our Special 1/2 Price List. Have you seen the second edition "Origin and History of Rhode Island Reds," 56 Pages? If not, send 20 cents in stamps or silver and one will be sent.

BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS, Carmel, Ind.



Mammoth Bronze TURKEYS For Sale

Old and young stock from two magnificent flocks, mated for largest size and best plumage. When buying be sure you buy the best. My breeding toms for six years have weighed from 43 to 50 lbs. at 18 and 20 months of age. Won many prizes in the leading shows, scoring from 96 to 97 1/2 points. I can furnish you young stock that will grow that way for you. Do not delay buying your breeding stock early. Also Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens from the best prize-winning blood. Eggs in season. Member A. P. A. MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Booneville Poultry Yards, Route 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

Rendotte Strain of White Wyandottes

Are the kind that produce results, either in the show room or the laying house. A few surplus cockerels for sale at prices that will move them. Also a few pair of genuine Old English Runners for sale at \$5.00 per pair.

J. H. REYNOLDS, : Box 300 I, Atlanta, Georgia

Densmore's S. C. W. Leghorns

WIN, LAY AND PAY

To make room for growing stock, we will offer a few choice breeding pens at half price. Also 500 one and two year old hens at \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc., Roanoke, Va.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS

We will not offer you a single egg this year that is not from a pen headed by a prize-winning bird. Get our Mating List and look it over, and we are quite sure we will get your egg order.

WHITE FEATHER FARM, Route 1, Liberty, Indiana

WHITE ORPINGTON SALE

400 yearling cocks and hens for sale. If taken at once the price for cocks \$3.00 each, hens \$2.00 each. Remember our stock is full of strong White blood. Cocks and hens are better for breeding than young birds. This is a chance to get next year's breeders at one-fourth their real value.

AUG. D. ARNOLD.

BOX K, DILLSBURG, PA.

EGGS---\$2 Per Sitting of 13

B. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Games and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Large Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. Send for folder. It's free. Exhibited ten birds at the great Southern International Poultry Show, Atlanta, Ga., and won three firsts, three seconds and three thirds, 4,500 birds competing. Also won at Baltimore, Md.

NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, Wardin Bros., R. 7, Charlotte, N. C.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of Five Firsts at Appalachian Exposition, September, 1911; Four Firsts and Two Gold Specials at the Great Baltimore, Md., show, January, 1912. Also winning at the Madison Square Garden poultry show of the South, Atlanta, Ga., Dec., 1911, more points than any two competitors—2-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 3 pen. Five Grand Pens Mated. EGGS—\$5.00 per 15. Write for mating circular.

JEFFREY & HERVEY, Raleigh, North Carolina

ANCONAS, BARRED P. ROCKS, I. R. DUCKS

Ancona eggs, from prize winners, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; \$1.50 per 15 from utility matings which contain prize winning males and hens that lay. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$1.00 per 12. S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15.

W. F. BAYLESS, Morristown, Tenn.



LEG BANDS

TRA 9663 **SAMPLES FREE**

Send name on postal now for free samples of most complete line of highest quality bands for every use. Or order new from this advertisement. Money back if you want it. SMITH SEALED. Used by America's leading Fanciers. Prices: 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 60, \$1; 100, \$1.50-500, \$6.50; 1000, \$12.50; postpaid. LEADER ADJUSTABLE: Smoothest, most secure fastening ever invented. Prices postpaid: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 65c; 250, \$1.50; 500, \$2.75; 1000, \$5.25. Samples of these and other styles Free—also fine booklet. THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Mfrs. Dept. 520, Battle Creek, Mich. Leader Adjustable

United States are behind this exhibition.

The Tri-State Poultry Association of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi announces the 1912 renewal of its annual exhibition at Memphis for September 23rd to 28th, inclusive.

This association has always pulled off a first-class show and this year they expect to outdo all former attempts. The poultry building will be remodeled, ventilated and made more comfortable. Cooping will enable them to show upward of 4,000 birds with ease. The best of attention is assured by both the expert superintendent and the entire association.

The premium list is now at work and will be mailed to all in ample time. More cash prizes, better and more valuable specials will be the rule. All the best features of their other exhibitions will be retained and many others added.

The judges are Wm. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kansas; and F. J. Marshall, College Park, Georgia. These men are at the top of their profession and representing East, West, and South as they do, it is safe to say that the best bird will get the money regardless of section or favoritism.

A card now to R. B. Buchman, Secretary, 322 S. Main St., Memphis, will reserve a premium list to be mailed as soon as same is off the press.

Competition is open to the world at the South's greatest fall show at Memphis, September 23rd, to 28th, inclusive.

We are informed that the Louisiana Poultry Fanciers Association, 341 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La., has decided to hold their next annual poultry exhibition December 19-22. They believe these dates will be excellent because there will be many visitors in town to make purchases for the Christmas holidays and not a few of them will purchase fancy poultry and eggs for gifts. W. C. Pierce and W. Theo. Wittman have been engaged to place the awards. They will inaugurate a new feature this season. The amount of premium money paid to exhibitors will depend upon the number of entries in each class. A minimum premium will be paid and the larger the number of entries the larger the premium. They say that this is just because the breeds, for instance the Wyandottes, Reds or Plymouth Rocks, that have the largest

EGG LABELS

Printed same day order is received. Get samples and prices.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MY GREAT INCUBATOR OFFER HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

by thousands of satisfied customers. During all of this season I have been selling

THE NEW BUFFALO

incubator at just about 1-2 the price that any machine of anything like the quality has ever before been sold for. If you did not get yours you are money out of pocket unless you write at once for particulars.

Send today for prices and full information. Address

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, Pres.,
Buffalo Incubator Co., 476 Dewitt St., Buffalo, N.Y.



entries should receive more than the breeds that have only a few. They will guarantee that all the birds will be shipped from the show room the day following the close of the show. For full information and premium list address the secretary, R. E. Bruce, 341 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

The Poultry Exhibition at the Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, September 16-21, will be bigger and better than ever. The big poultry building will be remodeled and rearranged in such a manner that it will be the best lighted and ventilated poultry show building in the country. Additional coops will be purchased and provisions made for cooping 5,000 birds. The premium list will be made the most attractive ever presented the American poultrymen. A large list of cash specials will be offered in pens of the various breeds and varieties. The best judges in America will be engaged. The Poultry Show at the Tennessee State Fair is made one of the big features of this great annual agricultural and live stock exposition and from the standpoint of attendance and interest, there is no poultry show on the American continent that can surpass the Tennessee State Fair show.

Central Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association at their regular monthly meeting held in Corsicana, June 3rd, 1912, elected all officers and committees and completed all preliminary matters for the holding of their eighth annual show on December 11-14, 1912.

This association has held a series of shows for a number of years past with phenomenal success, and it is safe to predict for them another one this fall equal to, if not surpassing, all previous records.

Central Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association have their headquarters and shows in Corsicana, which city is in a well developed and prosperous part of Texas, and is especially well populated with poultry loving people, all of whom take an



Waiting to welcome you to the 1912 convention of the American Poultry Association, Nashville, Aug. 12-17. Property of James M. Frank, member of Invitation Committee and breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

active interest in the annual poultry shows.

All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Harry A. Clowe.

At a meeting of the directors of the Washington (D. C.) National Poultry and Pigeon Association, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Edw. S. Schmid; Vice-President, Geo. E. Howard; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Duffy; Ass't Sec'y., A. M. Keene; Correspondent, Harry M. Lamon; Superintendent, Jos. F. Bardroff. It is reported that a new and spacious hall is available for their next show, which will be held January 14-17. At the next meeting the committees will be appointed. For further information about the association and its coming show, address the secretary-treasurer, E. C. Duffy, 627 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Dixie Poultry Association will have charge of the Poultry Department of the Alabama State Exposition, October 16 to 26, Montgomery, Ala. The officers are: G. M. Wil-

liams, President; Robt. West, Secretary-Treasurer; J. P. Paterson, Superintendent of show. These officers will have entire charge of the show. They have secured D. M. Owen, of Athens, Tenn., to judge the show and this alone will assure a large entry.

The premium list will be off the press July 1. Mail in your name for one.

The premium list is very attractive, twenty-five handsome cups, besides the cash specials offered. For further information, address Robt. West, Dixie Poultry Association, Montgomery, Ala.

The Mississippi State Fair, with Hutchison as judge and Taylor superintendent, will pull off another show October 21-26, at Jackson, Miss. This makes four successive years that Mr. Hutchison has officiated as judge at this show. Address W. C. Taylor, Jackson, Miss.

The judges for the first show of the South-Eastern Poultry Association, to be held in Charlotte, N. C., January 3-7, 1913, are H. P. Schwab,

Poultry Profits Doubled

CAPONS bring the largest profits — 100% more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Capons sell for 30c. a pound, while ordinary poultry brings only 15c. a pound. Progressive poultrymen know these things and use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Sent postpaid, \$2.50 per set with "Easy-to-use" instructions. We also make Poultry Marker, 25c. Gape Worm Extractor, 25c. French Killing Knife, 50c. Booklet, "Guide for Caponizing," FREE.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

I bring only 15¢

I bring 30¢

THE WORLD'S BEST WINNING STRAINS

Buff Rocks, Buff Cochins, and Red Pyle Game Bantams

Our birds made exceptional winnings at Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Birmingham and Hagerstown, Md. Eggs from championship matings, \$10.00 per 15; exhibition matings, \$5.00; good matings, \$3.00. 10 Chicks Guaranteed. No cheap birds, but grand ones reasonable.

WONDERLAND POULTRY FARMS

JNO. L. SMITH, Proprietor.

241 Peters Street, Atlanta, Ga.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, RUFUS RED, BELGIAN HARES.

Stock and Eggs for sale at all times. Send 3c in stamps for booklet and catalogue, tells how to make these breeds pay.

Kling & Hawkins, Poultry Yards and Rabitry. Box "E"

Meridian, Miss.



ORPINGTON GROVE

The birds of the GROVE have won many FIRSTS, SECONDS, etc. Also SPECIALS, SILVER CUPS, etc., under the most famous judges in the Poultry World. They have been handled and PLACED by Judges DREVENSTEDT, WITTMAN, DENNY, COOK, MARSHALL and BROWN. EGGS—\$1.00 each, \$10.00 and \$5.00 setting 15. Write for mating list.

MRS. L. L. UPSON

:

Box 607, Athens, Georgia

of New York, J. W. Dennis of Virginia, Percy Cook of New Jersey and Loring Brown of Georgia. One of the attractive features of the first show will be a grand parade of poultrymen at the opening of the show, and a speech by one of the most prominent breeders in the United States. A most interesting program is being arranged for this occasion.

Mr. R. L. Simmons of Charlotte, N. C., has resigned as secretary of the Southeastern Poultry Association, owing to pressure of other business. Mr. S. H. Hackney was elected in his stead.

For the Busy Housewife

Baked Chicken with Green Peppers
—A great many cooks argue that dressing in a chicken absorbs the juice, rendering the flesh dry and tasteless. An approved way is to put the dressing into large green peppers and bake with the chicken. To prepare the dish, wash the peppers; cut off the small ends, which should be put

aside for covers; remove the seeds and pith and fill with your favorite dressing. Or, make a dressing of bread-crumbs moistened with egg and seasoned with a little sage, onion, butter, pepper and salt. Then put the covers on and fasten with toothpicks. The chicken should be split open at the back, put into a baking-pan and sprinkled with salt and bits of butter. Put enough hot water in the pan to prevent burning. Place the peppers right side up around the chicken and cook in a moderate oven, basting frequently.

Fried Chicken with Green Peppers—

Wash six large green peppers, cut crosswise in thin slices and remove the seeds. Soak ten or fifteen minutes in strong salt water, and fry brown in butter. Put on a platter and set in a warm place until ready to serve. Heat a tablespoonful each of butter and lard in a frying-pan. Roll the pieces of chicken in flour to which a little salt and pepper have been added, and lay in the hot fat. Cover and cook over a moderate fire. When a light brown, turn the chicken, and if necessary add more butter and lard. Cook slowly until done, and arrange on a platter with a slice of fried pepper over each piece of chicken.

Chicken Pie with Green Peppers—

Cut up two young chickens, place over the fire in enough hot water to cover them, and when tender, add three chopped green peppers and one can of mushrooms. Boil a few minutes and thicken with flour. Line the sides of a four or six quart pan with a rich baking-powder or soda-biscuit dough about a quarter of an inch thick. Pour in the chicken, season with salt, pepper and butter, and cover with a thick crust with a hole in the center about the size of a teacup. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Chicken Croquettes with Green Peppers—To three cups of minced chicken, add one finely minced onion, one small green pepper chopped fine, one cupful of bread-crumbs and three eggs. Roll into balls, dip in egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot lard until brown.—Harriet S. Read in the Delineator.

Langford's Best Red Eggs

Now at \$5.00 per 15. Breeders for sale at half their value. Place your order for young stock for fall delivery. 500 young Reds growing for you. Catalogue free.

FRANK LANGFORD, R. 10, Nashville, Tenn.



GLENVIEW ORPINGTONS

S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY

After 11 years with this best of all breeds, I am again shipping eggs for hatching at \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs. This insures your getting some eggs from each of my carefully selected pens without paying fancy prices, and puts high quality chicks within reach of all. Orders promptly attended to, no circulars—\$2.50 per setting of 15.

B. S. HORNE

: : : : :

Keswick, Virginia

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Our Breeders and Their Birds

NEW METHOD OF SELLING CHICKS.

Mrs. Jno. M. Grissim, Lebanon, Tenn., breeder of Single Comb White and Black Minorcas, has inaugurated a new method of selling baby chicks that promises to prove quite popular. She is now offering fifteen baby chicks from her best stock, with a mother hen, for \$4.00 or 25 chicks and mother hen for \$7.00. Mrs. Grissim states that the hen furnished is either a mongrel or a Wyandotte. She has already made several shipments under the new plan, and customers were highly pleased. No doubt this method of buying baby chicks will appeal strongly to those desiring to purchase a few baby chicks without the expense of installing a brooder. In writing of the plan Mrs. Grissim says:

"I have decided on this plan because of the rough treatment of the railroad with the eggs. So far, I am having fine success. I start them in good condition—treat them when hatched as if I intended raising them myself, and think now that I will sell this way through the summer. The mother hen and 15 chicks for \$4.00 or mother hen and 25 chicks for \$7.00. My stock is in good condition, and at home, my eggs hatch so well, and it is a mistaken idea that summer birds are not all right, for if cared for properly, they make fine birds."

A TEXAS RED SPECIALIST.

"We have the stock to guarantee every statement we make." This is the opening remark in the mating list, of Mr. Warner Lewis, the Rhode Island Red specialist of Como, Texas, and breeder of the famous "Aristocrat" strain. Mr. Lewis' birds have been bred in line for nearly eight years. Concerning his birds, Mr. Lewis says:

"All points considered, I can say they have no superior on earth, and for the true Red type they are positively leading the world. They all have the same head points, low even combs, even colors and all the same type, long deep and horizontal. Aristocrats have won the highest honors at Chicago, Ohio, Baltimore, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. Aristocrats have the type and color that makes them the leading strain of Reds in the world. At the great Texas State Show, Hillsboro, Texas, in December, 1911, the best specimens selected from thousands of chickens grown throughout the states from many of the most prominent breeders, were exhibited, yet against this, I went with ten entries—every bird bred by me, and won 1st pen; 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets; 1st, 2nd and 5th hens, and 4th cockerel. At the Hopkins County Poultry Show, held January, 1911, where every Red exhibitor was struggling for a place, I won every 1st except one, and all

specials. Judge Davis stated that I had the reddest and best shaped pullet he ever handled. This gives an idea of the wonderful quality of my whole exhibit." Mr. Lewis is offering his 1912 breeders for sale. It will pay you to write him.

JAMES' WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Mr. R. L. James, of Lexington, Ky., breeder of the Blue Grass strain of White Plymouth Rocks, has favored us with a copy of his new mating list. His foundation stock came from two of the very best blood lines obtainable, Owen Farms' and Fishel's strains. He has crossed these strains and secured most gratifying results.

Some of Mr. James' latest winnings were made at Kentucky State Show, Lexington; Blue Grass Fair, Lexington; Richmond, Ky.; combined Kentucky State Show and Louisville Poultry Show, Louisville; where he won a majority of all first and specials offered.

Mr. Jones states that if there is one fact above all others that he wishes to emphasize, it is the constitutional vigor of all his birds, and adds: "This should also be very important to every breeder when buying a male bird to head his flock. He may be a very fine specimen in all sections, but if he lacks in vigor he will be fairly worthless as a breeder."

Our young birds never know confinement. From chicks on up they have unlimited range on a blue grass farm, sometimes ranging for nearly a mile from their roosting quarters."

If your flock is weak in this department you would do well to correspond with Mr. James. A postal will bring you a copy of his splendid mating list.

"FOWLS THAT PAY."

Montvale Poultry Yards, Montvale, Va., breeders of Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas, Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Brahmas and Buckeyes, have had a successful season with their sixteen varieties.

This is one of the strong poultry plants of the South. It is an incorporated company with the following officers: Mr. S. H. Price, President; R. A. Gilliam, Secretary-Treasurer; T. H. Cope, General Manager; G. T. Alphin, Vice-President.

The special hobby of these gentlemen is "fowls that lay." All their time, money and skill is devoted to this aim. They trapnest every hen and are constantly on the still hunt for hens that do not show heavy laying calibre. They believe that the coming hen will lay two hundred eggs or better, and thus place poultry keeping on an assured profitable basis in the hands of the veriest novice.

HIGH AVERAGE QUALITY.

"I do not claim to have all the best birds in the world," says Mr. G. B. Moorhead, of Lynchburg, Tenn., "but I

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

High class exhibition and utility stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARD, M. E. Smith, Prop., Abingdon, Va.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

FARM-BRED STRAIN



Bred with inborn tendency to lay—long, deep bodies, low tails, pure white, healthy, vigorous. Bred and fed on scientific principles; reared under natural, congenial environments. And while I breed more especially for utility purposes, my birds have a good show record. Stock and eggs for sale.

CHICK-A-DEE FARM, J. A. Dinwiddie, Prop., New Market, Tenn.

THE "PAT" EGG STAMP

Air cushion; the most perfect printing device ever produced for the purpose. Prints beautifully on any part of any sized or shaped egg.

Stamp, Ready for Use, Including Inked Pad, Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO. : : 617 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Orpingtons of Merit--Buff, Black, White

Winners of two Silver Cups, Gold Medal, One Special and Thirty-two Ribbons. We have some superior matings. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs now \$5.00 per 15. We are proud of our high percentage of fertility and our superior breeders. Orders filled as received and prompt attention to all communications.

THE LAWSON CO. : : Dept 4, Birmingham, Ala

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR HEN HOUSE DOOR

We can start you with BUFF ROCKS cheap. Four hens and a cock for \$15.00. We must sell all of our breeders to make room for young stock. Eggs half price. Circular free.

MAX D. BRINNON & SON.

Lakeside Poultry Farm, Box 4, Route 20, Windsor, Mo.

do claim to breed and sell higher average quality than most of the larger breeders of this variety, and that you will find as fine birds in my yards as any breeder in the United States has to-day. It is not the tone of printer's ink and elaborate catalogues that should appeal to you, but what you obtain for your money."

Mr. Moorhead states that "quality" is his motto, and welcomes all interested parties to visit his yards and judge for themselves. He started several years ago with the best obtainable and with painstaking culling and mating, along with proper care, has to-day a strain of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons second to none, and is in a position to supply eggs for setting and can assure satisfaction to the most exacting.

His pens are made up of winners of five States: Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri and Virginia. They have never failed to win wherever shown in competition with the best breeders.

KEEPS SEVERAL BREEDS.

We have received the mating list of Mr. C. H. Ledferd, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Ledferd breeds several varieties, but his favorites are Black Minorcas. He has bred them for 18 years, and has spared no expense in getting the best blood in the country. He has won 350 prizes in 35 leading Southern shows under 12 judges. "Black Minorcas lay by far the largest and whitest eggs of any breed of fowls," says Mr. Ledferd. I have often had single eggs to weigh 4 ounces. Two dozen Minorca eggs will equal three dozen ordinary eggs in weight and food value. If these eggs were sell-

The SOUTHERN PLANTER

The South's Oldest, Largest and Best Farm Magazine

and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, both one year for 50 cents.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

EASTVIEW POULTRY YARDS

M. B. Turkeys, B. P. Rock Chickens.
Stock and eggs in season

W. M. LANDESS, R. No. 5 : Fayetteville, Tenn.

MORE EGGS ARE LOST

from over-heating than from any other reason. We guarantee it impossible to over-heat the Tulane Incubator. Three trial hatches. Catalog free. TULANE INCUBATOR CO., Box 85, Lebanon, Ky.

PRICES CUT IN TWO

For remainder of season stock reasonable to make room for young White P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Red and White Splashed Carneaux Pigeons. COXEYETTA POULTRY FARM, Box 64, Massillon, Ohio.

Single Comb BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs from Atlanta and Indianapolis' winners, as I have them \$1.00 per 15. Breeding hens cheap. Write for catalogue.

L. P. MATTHEWS Thorntown, Indiana.

S. C. Buff ORPINGTONS

If you want some good BUFFS write me for prices on stock and eggs. Westlawn Poultry Yards, Sweet Briar Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

ing by the pound they would bring 60c dozen against 40c dozen which was the market price most of this winter here. I have some customers who have bought stock from me, that have a fine egg trade with standing orders for all the Minorca eggs they can supply at 10c dozen above market price."

Mr. Ledferd also breeds the Fishel strain of White Plymouth Rocks, and Thompson's Ringlet strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, in addition to Indian Runner Ducks. His address is 81 and 83 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

"BEST IN EXISTENCE."

New advertisers, but not new breeders, describes the Coxeyetta Poultry Farm, Box 64, Massillon, Ohio. They have striven for several years to build up a foundation stock, regardless of cost, and are now in position to make public the fact that their stock is true to name—"Best in Existence" strains of White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Red and White Splashed Carneaux Pigeons. They have about 800 youngsters coming on, and are offering at a sacrifice all their yearling and two year old hens. Coxeyetta Poultry Farm's manager asks you to give them a trial and guarantees that they will more than please you. Write them for prices on any of the breeds mentioned above.

CHICKEN PROFITS.

With eggs at 50 cents retail and dressed chicken higher than ever before in the history of the chicken business, the poultry raiser may well look forward with satisfaction to the opening of the spring season.

Are you prepared to get your share of the golden shower

Are you prepared to treat any symptoms of disease arising in your flock?

Do you realize that every time you buy a good sized chicken that you inter about one dollar and fifty cents of good money?

Do you realize that there is more money for less work in raising capons than in any other form of poultry raising?

Write G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 23rd and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.—The easy to use capon tool people for their books on the "Treatment of Poultry Diseases" and "The Caponizing of Chickens."

Mary Wilkins Freeman makes one of her characters say "Chickens allers die in debt."

Yours won't if you consult the firm of Pilling.

A June-hatched chick, kept vermin free and forced along in a shady yet warm and sunny location, where greens and bugs abound, especially if no other poultry is kept on such plot, is likely to catch up with an April bird that had to contend with bare ground, cold winds and neglect. Summer chicks pay in the measure in which they are taken care of.—Ex.

The Industrious Hen can supply you with any Poultry Book published.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1912, as far as reported:

Madisonville, July 16—4 days.
Mt. Sterling, July 23—5 days.
Frankfort, July 23—4 days.
Georgetown, July 30—5 days.
Harrodsburg, July 30—4 days.
Henderson, July 30—4 days.
Lancaster, July 30—3 days.
Berea, August 1—3 days.
Taylorsville, August 6—4 days.
Uniontown, Aug. 6—5 days.
Winchester, August 7—4 days.
Danville, August 7—3 days.
Mt. Vernon, August 7—3 days.
Versailles, August 7—3 days.
Lexington—Bluegrass Fair, August 12—6 days.

Fern Creek, August 13—4 days.
Leitchfield, August 13—4 days.
Vanceburg, August 14—4 days.
Brodhead, August 14—3 days.
Hardinsburg, August 20—3 days.
Shepherdsville, August 20—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 20—4 days.
Columbia, August 20—4 days.
Erlanger, August 21—4 days.
Stanford, August 21—3 days.
Eminence, August 22—3 days.
Ewing, August 22—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 27—4 days.
Hodgenville, August 27—3 days.
London, August 27—4 days.
Nicholasville, August 27—3 days.
Fulton, August 27—5 days.
Germantown, August 28—4 days.
Dover, August 28—4 days.
Springfield, August 28—4 days.
Florence, August 28—4 days.
Franklin, August 29—3 days.
Somerset, September 4—4 days.
Elizabethtown, Sept. 3—3 days.
Paris, Sept. 3—5 days.
Tompkinsville, Sept. 4—4 days.
Barbourville, Sept. 4—3 days.
Bardstown, Sept. 4—4 days.
Bowling Green, Sept. 4—4 days.
Sanders, Tri-County Fair, Sept. 4—4 days.
Monticello, September 3—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Sept. 9—6 days.
Melbourne, Sept. 17—5 days.
Horse Cave, Sept. 18—4 days.
Morgantown, Sept. 19—3 days.
Falmouth, Sept. 24—4 days.
Glasgow, Sept. 25—4 days.
Adairville, Sept. 26—3 days.
Murray, Oct. 2—4 days.
Elkton, Oct. 3—3 days.
Mayfield, Oct. 9—4 days.

LUMLEY'S ORPINGTONS

(WHITE, BLACK, BUFF)
LANGSHANS (BLACK)

PEKIN, I. R. and BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS

Are winners—101 First Premiums at seven 1911 shows and firsts at State Fair show. Day-old Chicks, Eggs, Breeding Stock for sale. Also Berkshire Hogs, Collie Dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND SPRINGS STOCK & POULTRY FARM, W. E. Lumley, Proprietor, TULLAHOMA, TENN.

WHITE ROCKS

BLUE GRASS STRAIN. Eggs at half price. Write for catalogue.

R. L. JAMES R. 5, Box H., Lexington, Ky.

BLACK and WHITE ORPINGTONS

S. C. WHITE and BUFF LEGHORNS and BARRED ROCKS. Stock and eggs. Senseney Road Poultry Yards, R. 1, Winchester, Va.

THIS MIGHT INTEREST YOU.

Purchasers, everywhere, of the Magic Egg Tester have found much reading matter sent with it upon the importance of evaporation of the egg, both before and during incubation. Many large poultry raisers have seen the bad effects due to abnormally thin shells, especially noticed when the atmosphere happens to be free from moisture, but in the South and East weather conditions are so changeable that full opportunity for the study of evaporation of the egg are seldom present in the hatching season.

In high altitudes the atmosphere is very dry, where every opportunity is given to study the actual effect of evaporation not interrupted by spurts of humidity as is the case in the Middle, Western and Southern States. A well-known and reliable poultryman, Mr. W. H. Miller, of Ely, Nevada, read the advertisement of the Magic Egg Tester Works, and realizing the trouble experienced by poultrymen living in high altitudes decided to try it. We print extracts from a letter from Mr. Miller hoping that his experience with the use of this Tester may help to impress upon any poultryman, who reads it, the vital importance of a normal shell. Here it is:

Ely, Nevada, May 22, 1912.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen: The Tester I purchased from you sometime ago has been a source of much interest and value to me since received, and I want to express my appreciation of what the inventor has given to the poultry world, as well as the extensive field of thought it should arouse in the minds of poultrymen. There is probably no section of the United States where incubation, either natural or artificial has more obstacles to contend with than right here in this particular part of Nevada. Under these conditions your Tester has been invaluable to me, for it has opened my eyes to facts that I never thought existed before, at least not to such an extent as has been revealed.

Purchasers of my tested eggs have had splendid hatches, while eggs from others get miserable results.

Further, I am convinced that if everyone incubating chicks, either naturally or artificially, would first determine the quality of the eggs set, by your Tester, and then give the all or next important question of moisture proper consideration, this awful mortality in both unhatched and hatched chicks, credited to bacteria, chilling, overheating, improper feeding, etc., would be greatly changed.

EGGS WORTH \$1.00 APIECE.

To many this may seem an exorbitant price, yet it is a very common price for thoroughbred eggs now-a-days. The hen that laid the golden eggs in the fables of our childhood days surely has plenty of competition now. Needless to say, the cackle of the dollar egg hen is sweet music in its owner's ears.

Strange as it may seem, the layers of dollar eggs are among the best and most persistent to be found. This reason is simple enough—it's all in the feed. While the chickens themselves have much to do with the output, man is not powerless to increase or decrease the quantity. Chickens with little food lay a correspondingly small number of eggs. Give them plenty of grain and table scraps and they will lay much better. But give them properly ground green bone and vegetables as well as a reasonable amount of grain, and the output of eggs is phenomenal. The raisers of dollar egg hens were not slow to realize this. You will find very few without a good green bone cutter. They know how it increases their profits.

One of the most popular bone cutters among thoroughbred as well as utility stock raisers is the Crown Bone Cutter. While made of the best material throughout and does perfect work, the price is surprisingly low. We are sorry that space will not permit a detailed description of this machine. Any reader interested can get full particulars and prices, however, from the manufacturers, Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa.

Throat and lung diseases can be prevented by a piece of alum in the drinking water.

EGG LABELS

Printed same day order is received. Get samples and prices.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Books for Poultrymen

For a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, add 25 cents to the price of any book listed below.

"Hen and Chicks," or How to Make Money Raising Poultry

An all-round good book of information that is worth \$5.00 to any man in the poultry business. It gives facts and figures. No use experimenting all the time; profit by the other fellow's mistakes. Money returned if not pleased. 2d edition. 300 pages, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Brigham's Progressive Poultry Culture

A book of instruction in modern scientific poultry culture. Used as a text book in the poultry department of a dozen or more agricultural colleges and schools. Nothing of value has been omitted and nothing useless has been included. Edited by Arthur A. Brigham, Ph.D. 287 pages. Price \$1.50.

Rhode Island Reds

Origin and history of both the Rose and Single Comb varieties. How to mate for best results, by leading breeders of Rhode Island Reds. Edited by D. E. Hale, judge and breeder. Color plate of feathers by F. L. Sewell. 88 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Plymouth Rocks

A complete text book devoted to America's most popular breed of standard fowls. Explains standard requirements, tells how to select the right breeders and how to mate them. Edited by Wm. C. Denny and J. H. Drevenstedt, breeders and judges of wide experience. Three color plates by Sewell. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Artificial Incubating and Brooding

Solves all problems of artificial incubating and brooding. Tells how to obtain strong germed, fertile eggs, how to operate incubators and brooders, grow the greatest percentage of chickens, etc. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Poultry Houses and Fixtures

Used as a text book at Cornell University. Shows plans of low cost, practical and labor-saving houses, designs for inside fixtures, roosting coops and coops for young chicks, and appliances for the poultry yard. 7th edition. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Bantam Fowl

Mr. T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, tells how to house, feed and grow Bantams, how to treat diseases, how to select and fit for the show. 72 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Chick Book

Guide to success in rearing chicks. Experienced poultry raisers furnish information on all problems connected with the breeding, rearing, developing and fattening of chicks. Article and chart on line breeding. The day-old chick business, etc. 1910 edition. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Wyandottes

A complete text book and instructive treatise. Tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt, breeder and judge. Three color plates by F. L. Sewell. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

The Orpingtons

Gives origin and description of type of this popular breed. A chapter on the Black, Buff, White and Non-Standard varieties. The Orpingtons in the show room. Prominent breeders' opinion of them and a discussion of the breed as a utility fowl. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt, breeder and judge. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Leghorns

Contains valuable information for breeders of any variety. Suitable for amateur and fancier. Articles by best breeders and judges. Color plates of S. C. White Leghorns and Brown Leghorn feathers by F. L. Sewell. 144 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Ducks and Geese

A complete guide to profitable Duck and Goose rearing. Articles by foremost breeders. Complete instructions on breeding, rearing, feeding, housing, marketing and exhibiting these profitable fowls. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Asiatics

Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, contains information on mating, breeding, selecting, exhibiting and judging. This information is of value to every breeder of Asiatics who aspires to produce the best of birds. Color plates of Buff and Partridge Cochins by F. L. Sewell. 100 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Turkeys—Their Care and Management

Experiences of successful Turkey breeders, exhibitors and judges in mating, yarding, housing, hatching, rearing, marketing, exhibiting and judging Turkeys. For the fancier and the marketman. Color plate of Bronze Turkeys by F. L. Sewell. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

Eggs and Egg Farms

Is made up of articles by experienced breeders, giving methods of housing, breeding and feeding to increase egg production and make egg farming profitable. Article on pedigree breeding. 96 pages, illustrated, 9x12. Price 50 cents.

Successful Poultry Keeping

A text book for the beginner and for all persons interested in better poultry and more of it. Contains the "secrets of success," both for pleasure and profit. New and valuable information on all branches of the poultry business. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.

HEN & CHICKS

The best Poultry book ever published, and The Industrious Hen one year, 75c, or two years, \$1.00.

S. C. WHITE LECHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY

"That's My Business."

The finest laying strain on the South Atlantic Coast. I guarantee pure white plumage, good head points and low, full tails, and full compliance with Standard requirements. I have been perfecting this heavy laying strain for eight years.

HAYDEN CLEMENT

Box 246

Salisbury, N. C.

BREEDERS' CARDS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE, 2 cents per word, flat, subject to a discount of 10 per cent on yearly contracts amounting to \$6.00 or more. Ads in this department must be paid for in advance.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS—"Quality, not quantity." Winners and layers of plenty of fine eggs. Reasonable prices on eggs from either of my pens. C. T. Taylor, 612 W. Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 98

OUR ANCONAS are birds of quality; descendants of Madison Square Garden winners. They won for us. Place your order for settings now. \$3.00 and up for 15. Cole & George, 33 West End Place, Atlanta, Ga. 98

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, White Faced Black Spanish and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, finest strains. All first prize winners at Tennessee State Fair, 1910-11. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 104

BLUE ANDALUSIANS and White Faced Black Spanish stand in a class by themselves as egg producers. We sell eggs from high-class birds. 15 eggs for \$1.65, 30 eggs for \$3.00. Avoid rush by sending order early. A. N. Brown, Woodbury, Tenn. 104

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS—Buff and Black Cochins, and Golden Sebrights. 58 ribbons on 64 entries, Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Birmingham, Atlanta, 1911. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Lewis Culps, 422 Spofford Ave., Pulaski, Tenn. 100

DUCKS AND GEESE

FAWN INDIAN RUNNERS for sale. Ralph Hamilton, Fall-Branch, Tenn. 99

JOIN NATIONAL White Runner Duck Club. J. A. Earl, Pres., Kirkwood, Atlanta, Ga. 103

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, \$1.00 for 15 eggs. Best stock, Ballard Strain. My eggs hatch. Honest treatment. Mrs. Etta Lemon, Dandridge, Tenn. 98

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. No better laying strain in America. Large, erect, handsome, and breed true to color. 13 eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. A. M. Riggs, LaFollette, Tenn. 100

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—No better stock, no better layers. Pure white eggs. Flock headed by 1st prize drake Petaluma, California and 1st at Tacoma, Wash. R. J. Latta, Yorkville, S. C. 98

INDIAN RUNNERS—Exhibition and utility stock. English imported. Pure white eggs. Lay each day except at moulting. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per dozen. A. P. Burk, Camp Chase, Ohio. 103

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Eggs for sale from Old English, and Light Fawn and White Strains. Pens mated by best experts. For sale, a few choice drakes. Joe H. Broyles, Box 780, Knoxville, Tenn. 98

GAMES.

DARK CORNISH.—I have as fine as in the South. First prize pen at Nashville; first, third and fourth at Atlanta. Member of American Cornish Club. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Order now and grow some beautiful birds. H. T. Long, Lavonia, Ga. 98

HAMBURG.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGs exclusively. Originator "Beauty Spot" strain, spangled all over. Winners Tennessee and Indiana State Fairs, 18 shows. Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00 for 30. Circular free. Charley Laughlin, Bloomfield, Ind. 100

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs for hatching from choice pens, (\$3.00) three dollars per fifteen (15). Choice and prize winning cockerels, \$2.00 to \$10.00 each. A few breeding pens for sale, \$35.00 to \$50.00. Arthur T. Morgan, 908 George Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. 99

LEGHORNS.

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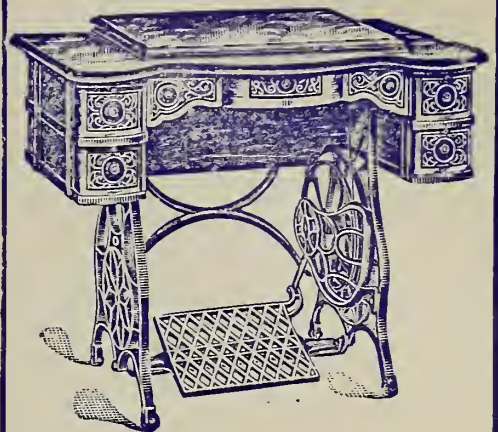
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